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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

Defense Against Lawless
Shanghai's "Quo Vadis?"
The President's Puzzles

¶ **Anti-Piracy Pact**—Black smudges on the horizon mark speeding warships, heading for Europe's great inland sea. They represent the answer of nine nations to the threat of underseas piracy in the Mediterranean. They mark a decisive course on which certain law-respecting nations have finally embarked in a concerted move to shackle the irresponsible acts of lawless governments. Sept. 14, therefore, becomes a historical date. On this date, nine European powers sign the Nyon pact to rid Mediterranean trade routes of piratical submarines.

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• **Immediately**, Great Britain and France swing into action. Britain says she'll have ninety warships in the Mediterranean within a few days. France dispatches nine torpedo boats to Mediterranean patrol posts where sixty warships slosh along their beats. Signatories of the pact are Britain, France, Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece.

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• **That such** strange bed-fellows can be drawn together in a defensive pact indicates that the temper of Europe has been strained close to the point where further intolerance toward international codes of ethics may no longer be tolerated. The occasion marks the beginning of an almost inevitable result.

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• **Lawlessness** automatically stimulates lawful resistance, and the lawless proverbially reach a point where they overstep themselves, defeat their own ends.

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¶ **Authoritarian Reactions** — It is considered likely that Italy will reject the anti-piracy agreement, but it may recommend changes. Premier Mussolini and his echo, Count Ciano, are examining the document, preparatory to a consultation with German officials, and forty-eight hours may pass before their observations are made known. Italy's main hope for advantage in the transaction was destroyed when recognition of the belligerent rights to Franco's government was withheld. Such recognition would give to the Spanish insurgents a great advantage, and Mussolini seems willing at least to "condone" piracy until such advantage is forthcoming.

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• **Berlin's** attitude is apparently a somewhat milder reflection of Rome's. Germany conceives the piracy question to be primarily an Italian one, but German newspapers reveal sympathy for the Italian point of view. The issue is grasped as another opportunity to blast the Bolsheviks.

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• **The question** of international deportment seems not to trouble the authoritarians greatly.

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¶ **Whither Shanghai?**—As fiercer grows the fighting, greater grows interest in Shanghai. Above the battle smoke which hides the Chinese troops now entrenched in their second defense lines, there arises a pertinent question. What will be the fate of China's great gateway to the Oriental market, her industrial metropolis of the East? As Japanese cruisers, torpedo boats, and destroyers anchor off Tunghsilientao Island, and train their guns on Chinese positions and Chinese soldiers reveal surprising stamina, the fate of internationalized Shanghai wavers on trembling scales.

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• **Should Japan** emerge in a dominant position from the present hostilities, it will probably demand an exclusive concession of a large area in Shanghai. Should the nationalist government, however, succeed in defeating the Nipponese, it is thought likely that a revocation of foreign concessions in Shanghai and elsewhere in China will follow. In other words, in event of Chinese victory, the Chinese will claim control of their own city, which is now governed by a foreign minority. Should the Japanese win, Japan will probably claim an increased representation on the Shanghai municipal council sufficient to give her domination, which has since 1863 been largely controlled by British interests.

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• **It's an unhappy** prospect which awaits the answer of "Who's to dominate?" rather than "Who's to mediate?"

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¶ **The President Returns**—His vacation behind him, President Roosevelt re-enters the White House. He returns to survey two major problems, one inextricably bound up with the hope for pease in a troubled world, the other as complexly bound up with the hope for peace in the Democratic Party. The Sino-Japanese conflict tosses on the Administrative desk a jig-saw puzzle the solution of which may picture neutrality, partiality, isolationism or participation. The recent disclosures regarding the suspicion of a fiery cross on former Senator Black's judicial robe cast on the President's desk another puzzle which may spell the words: Vindication, vindicativeness or vanished prestige.

* * *

• **A president** looks at the diplomatic world and sees opportunity to uphold righteous ideals. He looks at his own political world and finds the same opportunity at hand.

Shanghai Peril Is Less as War Is Moved Back

Chinese Also Win 3-Way Advantage by Retreat to Second Line

Evacuations Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14—The withdrawal of Chinese troops to second-line positions northwest of Shanghai seems to mean an end of the period of coastal warfare in the vicinity of Shanghai. It should also terminate the main period of danger for the International Settlement, although the battle lines still remain dangerously close to the city.

Punishment of the Chinese military positions by shelling from the Japanese warships had inflicted incalculable waste of life and property on various sections of the city. As the Chinese move inland, therefore, they are improving their situation in several respects. They are getting out of range of some of the Japanese Navy's heavy guns, while at the same time they are rendering the operations of Japan's modern mechanized units more difficult. Also, they are shortening their own lines of communications and lengthening those of the Japanese.

There is some speculation whether the Japanese intend to press vigorously inland from the Shanghai area, since their immediate interests lie rather in North China. However, the Chinese tactics are to keep the largest possible Japanese forces engaged here and prevent their diversion to other fronts.

It appears that virtually no more Americans are willing to evacuate Shanghai. The U. S. S. Sacramento, leaving here with accommodations for 40, had only about 24 passengers.

Drenched Japanese Pound At New Chinese Lines; Claim Kiangwan Capture

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Japanese army moved forward through heavy rains today in an attack against Chinese second-line positions northwest of Shanghai.

A Japanese spokesman reported that the strong fortifications at the Chinese civic center of Kiangwan had been occupied and the Japanese troops had pushed deep into the delta. The muddy roads were jammed with Japanese reinforcements moving up to bolster the assault against the new Chinese line.

After their four-mile retirement last night, the Chinese forces took up their new positions extending in almost a straight northwest line from Shanghai's north station for 30 miles to the banks of the Yangtse river above Liuho.

They appeared undaunted by the strategic withdrawal, which, their commanders explained, was made to afford better co-ordination of the various Chinese units and to avoid the heavy fire of Japanese warships.

The tenacious Chinese, who had fought the Japanese advance to a standstill for almost five weeks, still had three powerful defense lines intact to the west.

Japanese naval guns from the Whangpoo warships hurled tons of steel at the new line which Chinese claimed was impregnable. Japanese bluejackets in the North Szechuan road district joined in the attack, engulfing the northern environs of Shanghai in the continued fighting.

The enormous number of homeless war victims—about 1,500,000, almost equal to the normal population of international Shanghai—was made known by W. H. Plant of Portland, Maine, manager of the United Steel Products Corporation in China and a member of the Settlement Municipal Council. Relief agencies already were drained of funds.

Prison Reform: End to Chain Gang?

Corporal Punishment of Prisoners Banned in Most States

New Trend Noted

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Less than a dozen states permit corporal punishment of prisoners, and the use of shackles is on the wane.

This was shown today in an unofficial survey of prison systems of various states as Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia announced a plan to abolish chain gangs in his State.

In place of shackles, chains, and the lash, solitary confinement and withdrawal of prison privileges appeared to be the most popular means of curbing the rebellious, but other methods of punishment cropped up.

At one Oklahoma prison, for instance, recalcitrant men of crime are attired in Mother Hubbards and bloomers to be jeered at by their fellows; in Louisiana bad actors wear red hats; in Texas, they stand atop a barrel—maximum four hours; in Indiana they must stand and face a blank wall. Colorado puts its trouble-makers in broad-striped uniforms, or shaves the hair from half the head.

In a few states, the maximum punishment is whipping with a strap or bat, or beating with fists. Some states restrict the diet of the unruly to bread and water.

Arkansas, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia permit the lash; Texas a whipping with a bat, and Kentucky flailing with the fists, in extreme cases.

Explaining that use of the lash is uncommon, Superintendent Rice Youell of Virginia Penitentiary said, for example, that it was employed in less than one-half of one per cent of disciplinary cases.

New Mexico has no legal restrictions as to whipping but Warden John B. McManus says "solitary confinement" is the most serious punishment used. Other states reporting solitary confinement in one or more prisons for serious offenders include:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. New Jersey and Washington segregate the unruly. Nebraska reprimands them, or withdraws privileges.

17 States to Sign Compact on Parole

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 14

Seventeen states will join a compact this month providing reciprocal supervision for paroled prisoners, Justice Department officials said today. The pact will be signed at Kansas City by governors of the states or their representatives Sept. 24-25 at a two day meeting of the Interstate Commission on Crime.

It will bind the 17 states to supervise native citizens paroled from prisons in other states. The commission sponsored the pact, contending it would elimixate "sundown" parolees in which out-of-state prisoners are paroled with the understanding they will cross the state line by sunset.

States expected to sign the compact include Arizona, California, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Georgia Acts to Abolish Shackle System Often Under Fire

Lash Also Barred

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14 (AP)—Georgia's controversial chain gang system and the shackles from which it takes its name would be abolished under a legislative program outlined by Gov. E. D. Rivers.

The move, the Governor said, will be part of a broad system of prison reforms being worked out by a special Senate and House committee appointed by the General Assembly.

Coincidentally, it was reported at the Capitol that a proposal for returning the lash for unruly prisoners will be dropped.

County wardens asked for whipping—abolished in 1933—when they met with the Governor and the Prison Commission last week to discuss "wholesale breaks" from their camps. Governor Rivers promised to return it if Attorney General M. J. Yoemans should rule it legal.

An authoritative source said Mr. Yoemans would hold the lash unlawful and that the Governor, for that reason, would not ask him for a formal opinion.

Governor Rivers said the chain gangs would be "abolished as such and revamped into honor highway camps to which the prisoners will be admitted on good behavior."

"No shackles or chains of any kind will be put on the prisoners in the highway camps," he said.

The reformed penal system will revolve about the new $1,600,000 prison in Tattnall County.

All prisoners will be sent to Tattnall first, the Governor said. Those who show they are entitled to a transfer will go to the new road camps, and incorrigibles will be sent to a special rock quarry camp at Elberton in the northeastern part of the state.

President Back Faces Two New Vital Problems

American Shipping in or by Asiatic Waters, and Black-Klan Affair

He Grapples Both

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Two problems of great difficulty crowded in upon President Roosevelt as he returned to the White House today from his vacation, creating as tense and troublesome an atmosphere there as has prevailed for some months.

First, he was grappling with the question of American shipping in or approaching Asiatic waters, and conferred at noon with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission under whose jurisdiction many of these ships run.

Second, he was faced by the staggering political blow of the disclosures about Associate Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black's affiliations with the Ku Klux Klan, and the White House was looking eagerly to the Alabaman, vacationing in London, for a statement to extricate the President from his difficult position.

Each issue is of paramount importance in its field. The Black question, on the surface perhaps scandal-mongering and sensational, has roots that go deep into the American political structure. The President is at this very moment opening perhaps the most crucial campaign of his career in office: a campaign to re-establish his authority with Congress and push his program through to legislative enactment.

Speaks Friday Night

On Friday night, Mr. Roosevelt is to deliver a major speech on the Constitution. Shortly thereafter, he had intended to cross the continent, surveying the political situation but primarily attempting to re-establish his position with the people, and perhaps initiating a "purge" against Senate oppositionists.

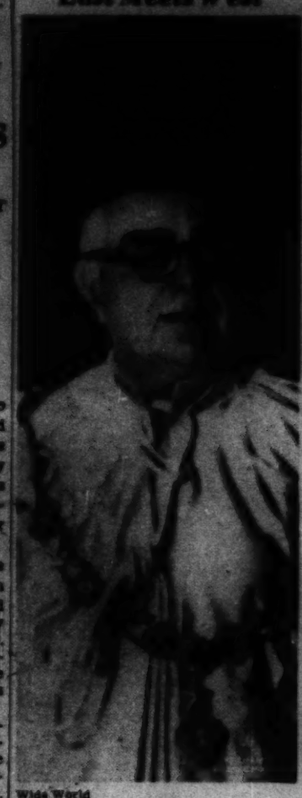
Now, at this most important turning point, the Black question comes up and is emblazoned in the country's headlines. Nothing, from President Roosevelt's viewpoint, could have been less opportune or more damaging.

Effects on restoration of New Deal discipline in Congress are likely to be immediate and sharp; the likelihood of further voluntary retirements from the Supreme Court now seems less than nothing; and even the effects of the 1930 presidential struggle cast their long shadows before.

But the President concentrated his day on foreign affairs interviews, thus continuing the emphasis he had laid recently at Hyde Park. At noon today, with Secretary Hull and Mr. Kennedy, he discussed the difficulties American shipping is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

East Meets West



Wide World

The Aga Khan

Indian Potentate and Muhammadan Leader Presides at Geneva Assembly

Italy Presses League Action Against Negus

But Assembly Committee Puts Ethiopian Issue Definitely on Shelf

Delay on Palestine

Eden Asks Authority From Council to Work Out More Precise Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 14—Haile Selassie's letter to the Secretary General of the League explaining why Ethiopia has not sent a delegation to this year's Assembly has been quickly followed by a visit to Geneva of the Italian Minister to Berne who spent some time this morning closeted with M. Joseph Avenol in the Assembly building.

Most observers consider his visit, of which, of course, no official explanation is forthcoming, as due to the fact that Premier Mussolini is somewhat apprehensive over the prospect of another year going by without the League taking cognizance of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and is anxious to see whether there is any chance of making a deal.

Apart altogether, however, from the letter of the Negus in which the extent of Italian occupation was declared to be exceedingly small, there is very little enthusiasm here, for meeting the Duce even half way.

Exclusion Definitely Out

Moreover, the policy of treating the exclusion of Ethiopia as a mere matter of procedure, as it was sought to do last year, has lapsed with the Credentials Committee's decision to leave the Ethiopian issue prudently alone. Decisions on questions of procedure need only a bare majority. For other questions a unanimous vote is normally required. There is not the slightest prospect at the moment of a unanimous vote being given to exclude Ethiopia. China, Spain, Mexico and the U. S. S. R., to mention only four states, are all outspokenly against exclusion.

This morning the Assembly interrupted its general discussion on the Secretary General's report in order to pay a unanimous tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, whose work for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from the foreign yoke and subsequently for general reconciliation in Central Europe is deeply appreciated here. Every one in the hall rose to his feet and stood for a few moments in silent homage after the Aga Kahn of India as President of the Assembly made a brief laudatory speech.

The election of the Indian Prince last night was remarkable for the unprecedented unanimity of the voting. Fifty votes were cast in a secret ballot of which 49 bore the Aga Khan's name and one—it's easy to guess which—was blank.

Active in League's Service

In the past few years the noted Muhammadan leader has worked hard in various capacities in the service of the League. He was careful, however, to treat the Assembly choice, not as a personal matter but as an honor to his country.

In a grateful speech of thanks he stressed the fact that the past few years had seen more states joining the League than had left it and that among recent arrivals were several Eastern countries—a fact which prompted him to remark, "The light always comes from the East."

The question of Palestine came before the Council in the afternoon when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden asked for authority to work out concrete plans of partition not necessarily identical with the Royal Commission's proposals and bring it to a subsequent meeting of the Council, probably next year. This proposal, if it is accepted, will mean that the question of Palestine will be pushed to one side during the rest of the current Assembly session.

Nine Powers Sign Pact for Control Of Mediterranean

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Nine European powers signed the Nyon pact today, binding them to a scheme to rid Mediterranean shipping routes of pirate submarine warfare.

Great Britain and France immediately made arrangements to increase their naval forces on the inland sea.

Britain more than doubles her fighting strength, bringing the number of warships in these waters to 90 within the next few days.

Nine torpedo boats from the French Atlantic fleet set off for their Mediterranean patrol posts.

The nine powers await Italy's decision on an invitation to share the responsibility in arrangements for patrolling the Tyrennian Sea, off the Italian western coast.

The accord and its comprehensive plan for driving maritime marauders from commercial lanes becomes effective immediately, whether Italy accepts her assignment or not.

The text of the protocol follows the lines of a draft approved on Saturday.

The accord specifically declares that there is no intention to grant belligerent rights to either side of the Spanish conflict from which the crisis sprouted.

Signatories of the pact in addition to Britain and France were Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Naval patrol pact protects all neutral shipping: Page 8.

Modern Autocrat Folds Breakfast Table in Trailer

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Trailer inhabitants—the autocrats of the folding breakfast table—are singularly free from direct taxation by communities wherein they visit or reside, a survey by the American Municipal Association disclosed today.

Fifty-three cities answered the association's queries and of these 29 impose no tax on trailerites.

Twenty-four cities levy taxes but, with one exception, on the operators of trailer camps.

The exception is Peoria Heights, Ill., population 3200, which charges $50 for each trailer.

Annual license fees charged operators of an average camp of 30 units range from $4.80 in Phoenix, Ariz., to $225 in Virginia Beach, Va. The latter assesses a fee of $100 for the first five units and $25 for each additional five units.

Pasadena, Calif., charges the camp operater $165; 11 cities charge $15 or less and 10 cities, $16 to $50.

Seventeen cities restrict places where the trailerite may park his traveling "teepee" to authorized camps. Thirty-six cities allow location at will but 15 require permits and five charge for permits, as follows: Miami, Fla., Pasadena and East Cleveland, Ohio, $1; Harvey Cedars Borough, N. J., $2; Peoria Heights, $50.

Nine cities limit the time trailerites may stay, ranging from 24 hours in Janesville, Wis. Long Beach, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., to 90 days within any 12 month period in Pasadena.

Taxation and other problems raised by the wandering army which lives in houses on wheels will be discussed at the association's conference here Oct. 13 to 15.

In The Boston Section:

Politicians rush seeking $13,000 year Superior Court post.

Discharged Ford employees told their jobs held open at labor hearing.

Babson says Christianity holds only solution of social and economic problems.

Attack on tax limitation features municipal finance officers' meeting.

And News From All New England

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Soviets Purge Radio Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Most of the major executives of broadcasting stations and many radio announcers in the Ukraine, White Russia, the Far East and Central Asian republics, have been arrested on charges of counter-revolution or removed for lack of vigilance.

Some executives were accused of "systematically perverting political broadcasts," others of deliberately damaging machinery to prevent important broadcasts. Announcers were accused of misreading statements to "give them counter-revolutionary meaning."

One announcer in the Ukraine was arrested after he had misread the phrase "anti-Fascist struggle" as "Fascist struggle." He claimed it was a slip of the tongue, but the political police called it deliberate. Executives of White Russian stations were arrested because their stations played fox trots on the anniversary of Lenin's passing and funeral marches on days when political offenders were executed.

The arrest of at least 50 employees of radio stations was reported in the press, and the dismissal of many more. Among those arrested were the chiefs and principal assistants of Ukrainian and White Russian systems and several department heads in the Far Eastern system. The chief of the Far Eastern system was dismissed for "permitting enemies to work in radio stations and obstinately defending members of his staff even after they had been exposed as enemies."

Long Delay Criticised

Soviet newspapers reported that "loyal subordinates" in all stations had warned executives that "enemies had crept into stations," but their warnings were ignored until Moscow ordered investigations which led to arrests.

Many of those arrested worked in radio stations for years. One of these was chairman of all radio broadcasting in the Ukraine. Central newspapers demanded an investigation of the Ukrainian Communist central committee. "How could Communists have overlooked for years the fact that a Trotskyist was directing radio broadcasting?" asked one newspaper.

The newspapef Pravda declared: "The masses of the people are helping the Bolshevik Party and Government to clear out hostile persons from the state apparatus . . . Radio listeners can help in this task by reporting suspicious 'mistakes' by radio announcers. The workers must take over this powerful ideological weapon and clear it of enemies."

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1937

Aviation Comment	5
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
The Home Forum	7
"God's remedy for error" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Education Page	13
Chess	14
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	30

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the open-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 4

Intimate Message From Washington

President Is Third Leg of Black-Klan Triangle and Well May He Say, 'A Plague o' Both Your Houses'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 14

President Roosevelt comes back to the White House today to the foreign crises about which he has been talking . . . and to the issue of Hugo Lafayette Black and the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan issue is as unsavory a matter as has been aired in high American politics for several long days. When a newspaper of the standing of the New York Times, and a syndicate as reputable and widely distributed as the North American Newspaper Alliance, publish a series of articles purporting to show convincing concrete evidence of the new Supreme Court justice's affiliations with the hooded order, it becomes a political issue regrettably of the first degree.

Mr. Justice Black has not yet made his reply. Not the least interesting detail of the Times' stories was the attempt their correspondents in Paris made to secure some kind of statement from the vacationing Alabaman, only to find that in the end he had left town for an unknown destination.

It is, of course, extremely doubtful if these eleventh-hour revelations, just on the eve of the October term of the court, can possibly prevent Mr. Justice Black from taking his seat. Things have gone almost too far for that. But there are likely to be at least three interrelated results:

1. Those senators who were assured verbally by Mr. Black—as they now say, and as Senator Borah testified publicly—that he was not a member of the Klan, and had not been, are going to be everlastingly aroused if they discover that their colleague misled them.

2. The most difficult and muddy sort of political issue is being left right in the middle of President Roosevelt's doorstep. His "smart trick" in nominating Senator Black may turn out to be that stroke of impetuosity which becomes the great mistake of his administration.

3. And Mr. Justice Black's own political future—should he be tempted to leave the court and run for the presidency in 1940—is overshadowed by a very dark cloud indeed.

Harks Back to Dark Era

The holograph letter of resignation, printed in facsimile in many newspapers yesterday and today, showing Mr. Justice Black's request to sever relations with the Klan in 1925—and, indeed, the whole episode—is all too familiar to American political reporters who worked their way through that night-riding period in American history.

In many a state, local politicians found it necessary to bend the knee to the Klan. Many a dark night, the typical office seeker appeared under the flaming cross if not in the white hood, and swore his fervid devotion to racial and religious militancy. So it was in Alabama for many an office seeker; so in Maine; so in Kansas. In Alabama, the great Senator Oscar Underwood came out bravely against the Klan and said goodby to public life. In Kansas, William Allen White—with the support of Alfred M. Landon—ran for the governorship, though he did not want to be governor, because the other candidates were suspected of having bent the knee to the Klan.

And, in justice it must be written, in many a state men who stood for higher things than racial and religious intolerance, who were patriotic citizens at heart, were swept along by the mesmerism of the moment and pulled into the train of the Klan. Not all klansmen were of the type of some who later found their way into the federal penitentiaries.

They were strange, bemused days—those of 1924. The aroused hatreds of the wartime period had flamed up right after the war into an anti-foreign blaze when public intolerance was blind and bitter, and this had merged into the Klan movement by 1924.

Tide Turned in Year or Two

Yet, a year or two later, it was a liability for politicians to be associated closely with the Klan. So, around 1925, many a "letter of resignation" was written. Many an office seeker stood on the stump and cried, "My opponent challenges me to deny that I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan. My friends, I hurl his challenge back at him! I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and his insinuations are cowardly and craven!"

And, if called to produce the goods, the office seeker always had his letter of resignation. One ingenious fellow, somebody recalls, had some of his henchmen burn the flaming cross on his own lawn to indicate the Klan's disfavor!

Happily these days are gone. No more do the night-riders sweep down on the isolated cabin or cottage, into the church or parsonage, and outside the religious school the flaming cross does not now burn. It is not the answer to the deep, real, and continuing problems of the relationship of church and state.

And, among all the citizens whose viewpoints today may be different, may in all fairness be reckoned Mr. Justice Black. Many of his friends and political allies in the last 10 years have been those against which Klan activities were directed in 1924. Yet the issue remains.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Justice Black or his friends will make explanation. And if the issue still sticks, the mistake will be set down as President Roosevelt's when in that hot August night, after the conservative Southern Democrats had blocked much of his program, he cried out in triumph—as he must have done, one way or another. . . .:

"I know! I'll give them Hugo Black!"

Lisbon-New York Route Projected For Heavy Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Two round-trip flights a week between New York and Lisbon, Portugal, are planned by American Export Airlines as its initial trans-Atlantic schedule, it was revealed here today by James M. Eaton, vice-president.

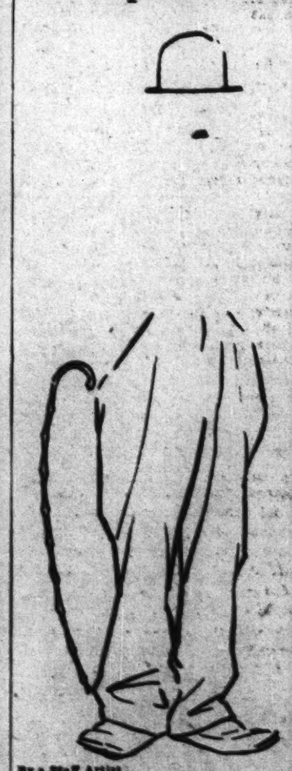
The Air Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the Export Steamship Corporation, which also operates the American Export Lines in the freight and passenger trade, will begin operations with four large flying boats of 27.5 tons gross flying weight, Mr. Eaton said.

When traffic develops to the extent that expansion is necessary, American Export Airlines will more than double the size of its equipment by adding another fleet of seaplanes, probably of 60 tons gross flying weight, he added.

Permits to operate the line already have received approval of European authorities and are being considered in Washington, it was said.

As soon as the air line is in operation, the company expects to offer a co-ordinated steamship and air service from Lisbon. American Export Line already serves more than 100 ports in the Mediterranean area and others in the Black Sea.

Chaplin Changes Character



By a Staff Artist

"Ave Atque Vale"

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 14 (AP)—A little tramp with baggy pants, gargantuan footwear and toothbrush mustache is no more, Charles Chaplin announced today.

Mr. Chaplin's belief that speech was unsuited to the tramp, prompted him to develop another character, he said.

The tramp sang his swan song in "Modern Times" after a career that stretched back to 1913. And Mr. Chaplin, his creator, is at work on a story in which he will project an entirely new personality.

After a decade of evading talking pictures, the comedian admitted he has decided to attempt the transition from pantomime to speech.

"I cannot say how soon the story will be ready—a year, perhaps," Mr. Chaplin said.

"Miss Paulette Goddard (Mrs. Chaplin in private life) will appear with me."

Mr. Chaplin had planned to direct her in a starring picture, but this was abandoned. The nature of his new film character and the theme of the story are secrets.

Securities Head Resigns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, handed President Roosevelt his resignation, effective today. Mr. Landis, who headed the securities body more than two years, had been expected to quit for some time to become dean of the Harvard Law School.

Detroit Sets Pace in March To Recovery Despite Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14—America's automobile capital, hard hit during depression years and more recently retarded in its climb to recovery by sit-down strikes, has climbed onto its feet again, and in fact appears from statistics to be in the forefront of the recovery procession.

Several studies of business activities here showing trends since the rock-bottom period of 1933 when the city's two leading banks closed their doors indicate that Detroit has made a striking recovery. While the present time is the slack season for automobile factories, being the period between models, citizens are looking with satisfaction at the season just completed and expecting a continuance of activity when the factories begin to roll out their new models.

One basis for this optimism is found in figures recently released by the United States Department of Commerce, in its last census of manufactures. Other similar statistics are supplied by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Employment Gains

The Board of Commerce has put out some cheering reports on employment. The number of jobs has been mounting steadily since 1933 until now it nearly approaches the 1929 figure, lacking only seven points, the Board of Commerce states. Taking the years 1923-25 as normal, and calling the average for those years 100, the Board found that the employment index here at the beginning of June was 130.6.

This figure was for all industries. The automobile business has an even better figure to show. In the boom year of 1929, it employed an average of 489,000 men in Detroit. For the first eight months of this year it had 522,000 persons on its pay rolls, or an additional 33,000. This means a great deal to a city like Detroit where 66 per cent of the population's spending money is earned in the plants that turn out cars.

Money that goes out in the pay envelopes of the automotive workers finds its way quickly into the business houses of the city. There is none of the slow seasonal effect seen in agricultural districts. All Detroit shared in the better times that came when the new airflow models brought money rolling into Detroit.

The Gain in Industry

This upward trend was plainly marked two years ago, according to figures of the Census of Manufacturers recently given out by the United States Department of Commerce. Manufactured products of this city in 1935 doubled in value those of 1933, the census showed. No other large city took such a forward leap, Chicago coming second with an increase of 52 per cent as compared to Detroit's 100 per cent. The value of products manufactured in Detroit in 1935 was $1,558,446,650, a total exceeded only by New York and Chicago.

Wages kept pace with sales, the figures indicated. The annual pay rolls of the city's factories totaled $466,685,039 in 1935, which was twice as much as went through the cashier's windows in 1933. And as far as individual workers were concerned, they got a better cash return for their time than those in any other large city, according to this census.

Increases in Other Lines

Naturally other lines of business activity show similar rises. A comparison of the first half of 1937 with the first half of '36 shows increases in bank clearings, postal receipts, street car passengers, gas sold, building permits issued, power consumption and retail store sales. These gains range from a climb of 6 per cent in passengers carried by the surface lines to a jump of 47 per cent in the value of building permits issued. Department store sales went up 21 per cent, wages 27 per cent, power consumption 20 per cent, bank clearings 18 per cent, postal receipts 13 per cent, according to estimates by the Detroit Board of Commerce.

What is the explanation for Detroit's above-average rise from depression depths? Observers here credit the automobile industry itself for much of the improvement. Too young to be shackled by conventions, this industry was able to adapt itself to changed conditions.

Detroit's business leaders are given credit also for the founding of two new banks after the Bank Holiday of 1933 left the two big bank holding companies here with permanently closed doors. Practically all of Detroit's bank deposits were frozen on Feb. 14, 1933.

Incidentally both of the closed banks are apparently paying out 100 per cent even under the expense of receivership.

Another index of Detroit's economic progress is its growth in population. The Bureau of Governmental Research traces the city's growth from 1100 in 1819 to 1,423,000 in 1929. Hard times doubtless sept some of its residents back to the farms in the early '30's, but whatever losses were incurred have been made up. In 1936 the city was reported to have passed the million-and-a-half mark, with 1,595,300 inhabitants.

Days of Equal Length

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Hitler Denounces Bolshevism to End Nuremberg Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 14—Reichsführer Hitler spoke last night at the ninth National Socialist Party rally at Nuremberg on the "democratic illusions of Western Europe concerning Bolshevism."

In his speech Herr Hitler said he opposed Bolshevism firstly, because it was the destroyer of European culture, secondly, because it would upset the balance of power in Europe, and thirdly, because it always brought economic catastrophe in its wake. Therefore, he said, to allow Bolshevism in Spain would be to initiate the spread of that "infection" which would later make Europe an economic rubbish heap and so deprive Germany of its economic markets.

Germany, he continued, desired political and economic co-operation with other states as much as possible. But, he emphasized, it refused absolutely to be counted with those whose program was the destruction of Europe and who made no secret of it. Germany could work with national states such as France, but not with Soviet Russia, he said.

Gothenburg to Aid Tercentenary Of Migration to U. S.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden—While all Sweden is concerning itself with plans for the observance next year of the Tercentenary commemorating the arrival in America of the first Swedish colonists, this busy port is particularly associating itself with the event.

For it was from what was then embryonic Gothenburg that the ships "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Fogel Grip" went forth on that westward voyage which, 300 years ago, brought to the shores of Delaware the stanch company of men and women and children who became the forerunners of the Swedish-American population of today, which numbers no less than 3,000,000. And it is at Wilmington, Del., that the New Sweden Tercentenary will take place next year.

In Sweden there has been formed, under the auspices of the Government, the National New Sweden Commission of which Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf is the royal patron. The chairman of the commission is Sigfrid Edström, chairman of the board of the Swedish General Electric Company. Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of King Gustaf, and husband of the former Miss Estelle Manville, of Pleasantville, N. Y., is vice-chairman.

It is said that never before has so representative a national organization been formed in Sweden for the celebration of an historical occasion. The Government's proposed expenditure is 300,000 kroner. In addition, there has been a national appeal to all Swedes to contribute to a fund for the erection of a granite monument, designed by the famous Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles, at the original landing place of the first Swedish immigrants.

New Group Fights Socialists, Reds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Communists and Socialists alike are held to be fair game to the newly organized Knights of Progress here, a group whose aims are described today by Lewis B. Smith, chairman of the board of national directors, as designed "to combat any subversive activities, schemes or plans aimed at the sanctity and security of these United States of America."

Reticent about discussing the organization except in a general way, Mr. Smith held that an attempt would be made to show a direct relationship between the Communist party and the Roosevelt Administration.

The Knights of Progress, he added, would call upon all major party candidates to state their positions on the question of Americanism, but would not trouble to ascertain the views of Socialist and Communist party candidates since such men and women were "already firmly behind the un-American ideals of Marx and Lenin."

Listed in a 12-point program announced by Mr. Smith was a plank calling for universal adoption in educational institutions of a loyalty oath to the government.

Buckets of Coin to Rescue As Old Truck Sits Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

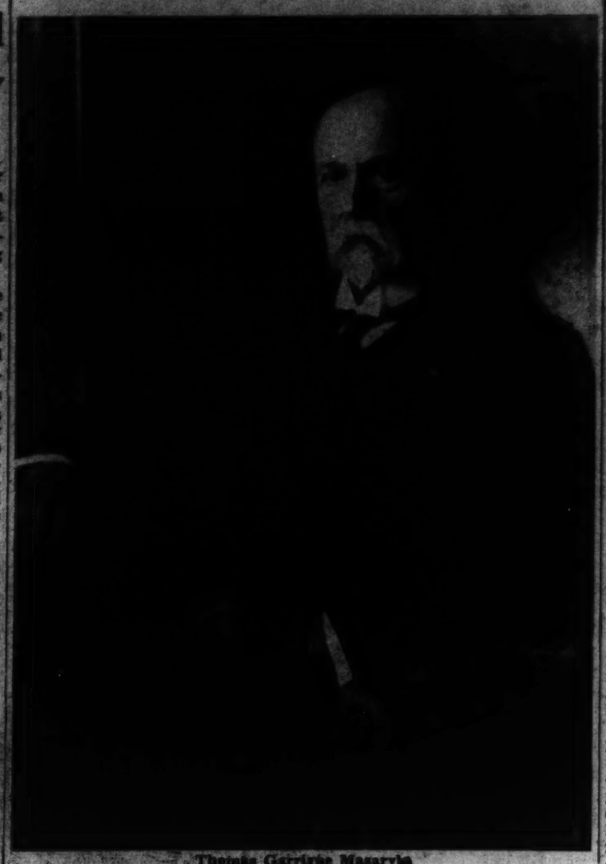
SPRING CITY, Mo.—In the days of the V-type nickel, E. C. Cornell and his wife, who operate a general store here, started saving small pieces of money. They had an idea that this reserve would some time come in handy. When their old truck refused to carry on last week, they decided to use the money. After trading in his old truck Mr. Cornell needed $524.72 more. He had this amount in buckets—4213 nickels, 100 dimes, 1177 quarters, 51 half-dollars and 2 pennies.

The truck salesman and his banker counted most of one afternoon, and found Mr. Cornell had overpaid in the amount of $15.70. "We lost track of how much we had in one of the buckets," observed Mr. Cornell. "We thought we had it figured out right, but guess we missed it."

Block Buys Post-Gazette

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 14 (AP)—The Associated Press learned today that Paul Block, president, publisher and part owner of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, has acquired all of the outstanding stock and is now sole owner of the paper. The Post-Gazette is the only morning paper in Pittsburgh.

A Democrat Amid Dictators



Thomas Garrigue Masaryk
President-Liberator of Czechoslovakia, Whose Work Lives Behind Him

Masaryk, Czechs' Liberator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14—Prof. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, who passed on here today, towered among the statesmen of Europe and of the world as a pillar of popular government by founding and maintaining a thriving democracy in the midst of crowding dictatorships.

Mr. Masaryk's qualities can without exaggeration be said to combine many of those which distinguished Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson, plus a distinctive greatness all his own. For his countrymen he is "Little Father," the thinker, soldier, and executive of independence from pre-war subservience to Austria-Hungary.

His wise statesmanship has welded the Czechs and Slovenes together, preserving internal unity against external threats. Teacher, author, scholar, and philosopher, he lived among men, understood the common paths, scorned pomp, and answered, as did Washington, the call of public duty when he would have preferred his books and his saddle.

Intense practicality marked all his public acts. Idealism with Masaryk guided, but never detached his reason from its grasp on observable facts. He never underrated the extent or force of currents running contrary to his cherished aims. As a champion of democratic government, he well understood that democracy must prove itself superior to other systems in practice.

Imperfections Admitted

"Democracy has serious imperfections," he said on re-election to the Presidency in 1927. "But it must not be forgotten that other constitutional forms are not faultless, and that democracy is only in its initial stage, while the other constitutions are the fruit of the experience of centuries."

Reared under Austrian autocracy, and rising from humble beginnings, Mr. Masaryk had opportunity during his long career to observe nearly every form of government in action. He early awakened his own people of Bohemia to the fallacy of dwelling on past glories instead of working for future emancipation. This service came in his courageous exposure of the Koeniginhof and Gruenberg manuscripts when he was a young professor at the Czech University in Prague.

His countrymen, smarting under political oppression, turned to the manuscripts as proof of a glorious literary past running back to the tenth and eleventh centuries. Masaryk found the manuscripts to be forgeries and boldly exposed them, winning out by sheer scholarship.

A Legislator in 1891

Leadership so established among his own people next brought him face to face with Austria. In 1891 he entered the Austrian Reichsrat. Finding popular support for progressive action lacking, he went back to the university two years later. By 1900 he founded the "Realist" party, and in 1907 again took a seat in the Reichsrat.

There, in 1903 he led an exposé of the "High Treason Trial" at Agram. It was proved that Austrian police spies had concocted a plot in order to seize 53 Croatian-Serbs. Austria never forgave him, and on the outbreak of the war he soon left the country to begin the great work of preparing his country's independence. He was ideally fitted for the work before him, for he was uenfit in seven languages.

In 1916 he taught for a time in King's College, London. In 1917 he went to Russia and organized a volunteer Czech army.

He organized a provisional government, came to the United States and there was elected first President of his country, soon achieving recognition by the Allies. At the Peace Conference he stood as a power for recognition of small nations.

Czechoslovakia, able to entrust him with perpetual executive authority, made him President in perpetuity. He served without interruption, being re-elected at seven-year intervals, until his resignation on Dec. 14, 1935.

Mr. Masaryk visited the United States in 1878 and there married Charlotte Garrigue of Brooklyn. He adopted her surname as his own middle name.

A deep spiritual note ran through his life, and was reflected in both his private and public acts.

Mr. Masaryk remains "Little Father" to his countrymen. Czechoslovakia's government carries on in the paths he marked out.

Masaryk's Last Interview Gave Impression He Felt Achievement Would Last

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 14—Just a month ago, what was perhaps Thomas Masaryk's last audience with the press was granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who had made a pilgrimage to Lany Castle for that purpose.

The President-liberator of Czechoslovakia seemed especially happy and showed deep interest in the visit. His calm benignity was deeply impressive. He gave the impression he felt his work was done and that he was sure of its effect. He wanted to know about conditions in Europe and the United States, but didn't seem at all concerned for the future of his own country. Rather, he seemed convinced that the work he had done after the World War in establishing Czechoslovakia was right and would be maintained.

He was especially glad for messages brought to him from the United States, and showed deep affection for that country, where he had conceived the declaration of independence of his nation.

Mr. Masaryk's interest in state affairs continued until the last. He was an adviser to the Government behind the scenes. His people always spoke of him as "the President," explaining that there might be other Presidents, but he was the first.

His favorite pastime was reading English and American books. Recently he had Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" read to him.

He was too wise to underrate his antagonists. He always insisted that despotism must be resisted even with force, although he was a confirmed pacifist.

Mr. Masaryk's faith and personality will continue to dominate his nation. Masaryk the teacher, philosopher-ruler after platonic ideal, had as his motto, "Christ, not Caesar."

Governors Urged To Ease Tax Load By Co-ordination

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—Governor Lehman of New York called upon the Conference of Governors in session here today to plan co-ordination of Federal, State and local revenue systems "without further delay."

"We owe that duty to the taxpayers," he declared. "We can improve the present situation only through effective and close co-operation between the Federal and State governments and between the several States themselves."

Speaking at a round table conference, the Governor asserted that "before it is too late we should consider the effects and consequences of conflicting taxation."

"During the last 10 years," he said, "duplicate taxation has mounted at an alarming rate and because of high taxes, amounts in some cases to confiscating taxation. The situation is so serious that it presents a challenge to the ability of the States and Federal Government to find a solution."

Right of the States

The right of the states to tax their residents, he said, rested upon a more solid foundation in some instances than the authority of the Federal Government.

Asserting that in the last few years some localities have conflicted with federal and state taxes in their efforts to obtain funds for relief purposes, Governor Lehman concluded that "it is manifest that we have reached a point where conflicting taxation in this country is a fact."

The money needed to pay the aggregate cost of federal and state government, he suggested "should be raised in such fashion as to secure a reasonable distribution of the load and avoid discouraging the development or enlargement of business enterprises."

Governor Lehman said he "suspected" every state was finding it difficult to finance its operations and expenses of its localities "without resorting to enactment of tax laws inimical to the economic interests of the state."

Fields Monopolized

"And that," he said, "is probably due to the fact that the National Government is almost monopolizing so many of the important tax fields.

"If I see the situation clearly, we should without further delay—and when I say we, I mean the states and National Government—inaugurate plans for co-ordinating federal, state and local revenue systems.

"I can think of no agency better equipped to assume leadership than this Conference of Governors of American states."

Besides Governor Lehman, the conferees included Governors Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, George C. Peery of Virginia, Bibb Graves of Alabama, Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming, Homer R. Holt of West Virginia, Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina, James V. Allred of Texas, Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska, Harry W. Nice of Maryland, Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico, Lloyd E. Stark of Missouri, Fred P. Cone of Florida, R. C. McMullen of Delaware, Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Olin Johnston of South Carolina.

Senator Allen G. Nichols represented Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma and Representative John P. Higgins of Massachusetts represented Gov. C. F. Hurley Jr.

Plant Accidents Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Comparatively few accidents occurred in the paper products, printing, engraving and bookbinding industries in Virginia in the first six months of 1937, according to a report of the state industrial commission.

In the paper products industry there were 21 lost-time accidents with an index frequency of 16.5 compared with 19.9 during the corresponding period of last year. At 103 plants in the printing, engraving and bookbinding industries there were 32 lost-time accidents with an index frequency of 6.8 compared with 5.6 for the corresponding period of last year.

Chicago Hopes 'I Will' Torch Won't Be 'Light That Failed'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Will there be no perpetual flame tender for Chicago's new perpetual flame?

This question is being asked here as the public learns that its treasured relic, the water tower which it keeps on Michigan avenue just for sentiment, is to blossom out with a never-dying flame on its topmost turret, but that the City Council failed to provide an official flame watcher.

Aldermen responded willingly when Mayor Edward J. Kelly put before them his poetic idea for an ever-burning torch to symbolize the city's traditional motto, "I Will." Although the city has had its financial troubles like the rest of the world, it managed to find $3000 to make possible the installation of the flame.

But did the aldermen stop to think that a flame should have a keeper, after the style of the Romans? It took six vestal virgins to do justice to the ancient city's perpetual hearth-fire, but not so much as one blaze-watcher did the City Council provide for Chicago. Probably it thought perpetual flames are like pilot lights on gas stoves and need no attention.

But what an opportunity for civic honor they overlooked, observers are saying. "Keeper of the civic flame" is a title that would fit some loyal campaign worker admirably, they think. For a time Chicago had an official greeter who decorated the landscape with his white automobile and white suit, but somehow this office just petered out. The beaming gentleman who graced it went back to his job of earning a living and nothing more was heard of the post.

But with this flame sending out its rays perpetually, the post of keeper could not vanish away in this manner. It could be a perpetual job. If only someone had thought of establishing an annual salary for it. But nobody, apparently did.

So the flame will have to be a self-tender. And it is hoped it will not falter nor flicker as it speaks its silent message to motorists in the street below, tied up by traffic knots, reminding them that the old "I Will" motto applies to them and that each may say, "I will—sooner or later—get out of this traffic jam."

Steel Surpassed By Glass in Pull

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 14 (AP)—Glass is sometimes found stronger than steel, Dr. N. W. Taylor of Pennsylvania State College told some of America's glass experts here that recent developments have resulted in the "production of glass fibers, or silk, with a tensile strength of 2,000,000 pounds per square inch, far in excess of that of the best steel."

Members of the glass division of the American Ceramic Society heard other speakers tell of production of "armor plate glass," credited with having 10 times the strength of ordinary plate glass.

Siamese Gift to Chiang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A wooden elephant, symbol of greatness according to Siamese conceptions, has been presented to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by a group of Chinese admirers in Siam as a token of esteem. Exquisitely carved, the gift elephant stands a foot high and is about 17 inches long.

School With Tubes and Dials: Chicago Pupils Study by Air

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Thousands of children drew their chairs up to their radios yesterday, adjusted the dials, opened their notebooks and listened.

"Good morning, boys and girls of the seventh grade," Principal Robert D. Gregg greeted them over the air lanes. "This is a new way of spending your first day in school.

"Take your pencil and write down the title 'Our Food Supply.' Make a list of the different foods your family had for dinner today. Give the main raw materials in each food and tell the part of the United States from which it came. Example, 'bread—wheat from North Dakota.' Of course, the same raw material may come from several parts of the country. List the main places and bring this list to the lessons Wednesday morning."

Thus began the Chicago board of education's novel newspaper-radio instruction for the benefit of 315,000 elementary school pupils for whom regular class work has been postponed until a current epidemic wanes.

Five newspapers and six broadcasting stations co-operated in the project. This is their plan of operation: A dozen educators prepare instructions for pupils of the various grades. They deal with social studies and science on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and with English and mathematics on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A selected staff reads them into the microphones during nine 15-minute periods each day.

The newspapers publish lists of home work assignments and the times and stations of the programs arranged for the following day. They advertise, for instance:

"Grade seven: Find the area of the floor of your living room. How many windows in the room? Find the area of each and the combined area. Divide the area of the living room by the combined area of the windows."

A teacher, they are notified in an advertising column, will discourse further on the problems in the seventh grade broadcast tomorrow between 10:45 and 11 a. m. Twenty-five others are assigned to a battery of telephones in the board offices to answer questions of puzzled pupils. Examinations on the subjects will be held when schools open.

Officials reported the innovation was widely commended by parents.

Reaction of the youngsters was varied.

"It's fun," enthused Lillian Richman.

Pensions Suited To U. S. Scheme By Harvester Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Modification of a 29-year-old pension plan, to co-ordinate it better with the federal Social Security Act, and afford greater protection to employees, is announced by the International Harvester Company here.

Although the federal plan is expected eventually to replace entirely the private system, inaugurated in 1908, it will be about the year 2000 before the last Harvester employee's pension is closed out under the company's liberalized program, the announcement states.

Five classifications of employees, all of whom would have had some part of their pension expectations reduced if they were dependent upon federal pensions alone, are to benefit as a result of the changes in the company's plan. In explaining the changes, the company made the following statement:

"For many years the company pension plan permitted retirement of men at 60 and women at age 50 if they had sufficient years of service. The federal plan raised the retirement age to 65; and in July, 1936, the company changed its pension regulations to conform. A sliding scale of pensions is provided for employees who retire between the ages of 60 and 65 between now and 1945."

In general, the changes will provide a greater security for the older employees with the longer service records, who, it is explained, would be unable to accumulate an adequate old-age pension under the federal plan. The company reports that it now has approximately $30,000,000 in its pension trust fund. It has paid out to date $17,800,000 in pensions.

American Scope Of Child Welfare Liked in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tribute to the leadership which the United States has taken in giving a broad and comprehensive definition to the term "child welfare" was paid by Mr. Edward Fuller, publicity secretary of the Save the Children Fund, in the course of a recent talk broadcast from here.

There is, he said, as yet no official definition of child welfare in England except the narrowly limited one employed in the title of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act which laid all its emphasis on health.

"But those actually engaged in the various phases of the work give it a wide interpretation which may be summed up in the words of Miss Grace Abbott, for many years chief of the United States Children's Bureau—'All activities which promote the well-being of children.'

"A list of the activities which fall within the sphere of child welfare, compiled by the United States Children's Bureau," he said, "comprises the relations of parent and child (and that includes such questions as marriage and divorce and adoption and illegitimacy), guardianship, offenses against the child, all the multifarious phases of health, and of education, and of the employment of children, and of provision for the delinquent and the neglected and the defective child."

Ice Crushes Polar Plane Searching for Russians

BARROW, Alaska, Sept. 14 (AP)—The airplane of Pilot Basil Zadkoff, who escaped injury in an accident on Sunday while hunting Russia's six lost transpolar fliers, was crushed between two icebergs off the north Alaska coast, it was learned yesterday. The Soviet airman and his crew were picked up by the Russian icebreaker Krasnin near the scene of the mishap, 50 miles north of Flaxman Island. The Krassin said the hydroplane was crushed while taxiing through ice-flecked waters toward the vessel.

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News Guild Calls Strike On Brooklyn Daily Eagle

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: A strike involving 305 persons was called yesterday by a unit of the American Newspaper Guild at the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, an afternoon newspaper.

Authority for the walkout, the largest yet to occur in the East since the formation of the guild, was voted last Friday night by the representative assembly of the New York City Guild, upon representations of a guild negotiating committee that the Eagle management had repudiated earlier agreed points and that further attempts at negotiations seemed foredoomed to failure.

The Eagle published regular editions today.

Washington: The Maritime Commission announced it has called a conference between ship operators and marine labor representatives to consider labor demands for "war bonuses" when sailing into the Far-Eastern or other "danger zones."

The conference will be held here Sept. 22.

In late August, C. I. O. leaders of maritime labor demanded that seamen aboard vessels sailing to "war zones" be granted bonuses of $250.

New York: American Communists celebrating the 18th anniversary of their party yesterday claimed partial credit for the current surge in the labor movement.

The aggressiveness of labor, asserted Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, resulted from "the establishment of a stormy militant party."

Israel Amter, New York State party chairman, declared the party is "part of the C. I. O." It helped to build the American Labor Party and will support it in the coming New York City election, he said.

Several thousand persons attended the rally and contributed $8700 as a birthday gift to the party. For the first time at an anniversary celebration, the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" preceded the Communist "International."

Johnstown, Penna.: Thomas Updyke, an employee representative, and John Ignatz, another mill worker, asserted at a Labor Board hearing on charges of unfair labor practices against the Bethlehem Steel Company, that they kept secret their membership in the C. I. O.'s steel workers organizing committee because they were afraid of losing their jobs.

One of the charges against Bethlehem is the domination of the employee representation plan, established several years ago in the company's 14 plants.

Steubenville, Ohio: A former secretary of the Weirton Steel Employees Security League, called a "company union" by the C. I. O., pictured the organization today as the financial backer of the concern's employee representation plan.

Testifying at the Labor Board hearing on charges that the National Steel subsidiary intimidated its employees, Norman K. Moore said the league since April 12 had paid salaries of the employee representatives amounting to $15,000 annually.

Pittsburgh: A C. I. O. union complained to the National Labor Relations Board today that the National Electric Products Corporation of Ambridge, Penna., padded its pay roll incidental to last Friday's collective bargaining election which was won by an American Federation of Labor union.

Buffalo, N. Y.: American Federation of Labor painters, decorators and paperhangers today were on record for an educational campaign "on the true nature of Fascism."

The the same time, delegates to the union convention adopted a resolution opposing "any economic aid to the Hitler Government by the United States."

Their action yesterday followed an address by William Rodriguez, Chicago attorney and former house painter, in which he asked the convention to work for a constitutional amendment "taking away from Congress the last say in declaring war."

"As insurance against war," he said, "the present Neutrality Act is very much overrated.

"About the only hope I entertain for it is that it will not do any harm, even if it doesn't do any good."

Newark, N. J.: Vice-Chancellor John O. Bigelow today upheld the legality of a strike for a closed shop sought by a labor union as a "protective measure."

In a decision permitting a strike and "peaceable picketing" at a Newark electro-plating plant, he contrasted a "protective" strike and one which aimed to "create a monopoly of labor."

Mr. Bigelow said he assumed that in the latter category fell the July ruling of Vice-Chancellor Maja Leon Berry that a closed shop contract was illegal. Mr. Berry's decision aroused widespread criticism by New Jersey labor unions and 40 C. I. O. and A. F. of L. units joined in the formation of a Labor's Anti-Injunction League to fight it by appeal.

More Jobs Sought On Illinois Relief

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Leading Illinois industrialists and business men conferred with public officials today to hunt a new answer to an old problem—how to find more jobs for men on relief.

Specifically, the task posed for Executive Secretary Leo M. Lyons of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was to find 15,000 additional jobs in private industry. This would, he said, end the latest "crisis" resulting from Chicago's exhaustion of local tax funds with which to meet its million dollar a month share of relief expense.

Effective today, under an order by Mr. Lyons, rentals and electric bills no longer will be paid for relief clients. Clothing purchases also will cease. Chicago's needs were figured at $3,111.000 this month, with only $2,108,000 in state funds available.

Illinois Third in Canning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The canning industry is growing rapidly in Illinois which now ranks next to California and New York in volume of fruits and vegetables packed in tins, reports the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The year 1935 showed a gain of 86 per cent over 1933, as a result of canning valued at over $46,000,000.

The Ice Route—Rewards of a Hard Grind

Dr. Hans Frans from Fix

Clear Through to Summit

From a Ledge on the Face of a Sheer Cliff of Ice the Climbers Look Out Over a Neighboring Mountain Mass in the Alps

In common with other sports, mountaineering takes pride in records of achievement—not only of speed of ascent but of the difficulty of the route and the time of day or year it is undertaken. Sometimes it appears that the peak of these records has been reached and then comes word of some new route discovered, some old problem solved. Little by little the Unknown Alps are being conquered.

Merchant Marine: Crisis for U. S.

Owners and Ships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, has disclosed that an unexpected crisis threatens the Government's merchant marine program because of the "apparent inability" of certain private operators to finance their share of construction costs.

Shipping interests, meanwhile, have loosed a broadside of criticism at "unsatisfactory provisions which make it impossible to operate on a government subsidy."

Mr. Kennedy's statement was based on returns from a correlated survey of the shipping industry which he expects to make public about Oct. 1.

"If we removed every restriction and guaranteed them (the ship operators) everything except actual profits, they still couldn't put up a dime," said one of his associates.

The chairman deferred comment other than that the commission "would have to let the country know" it seemed impossible to proceed with plans Congress laid down for an American merchant armada in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Government's Stand

He hesitated to say definitely that none of the 300 to 350 new ships would be built because of the private capital situation, but was emphatic that the government intended neither to operate the fleet nor "build it free of charge" for others to run.

His latter remark was directed at reports that New York steamship owners expected the Maritime Commission to build new ships and offer them for charter to American shipping companies.

"If the United States is to have any merchant marine at all in the future," the ship owners were quoted as saying, "the government will have to build it itself.

"That would eliminate the controversy over foreign and domestic construction differentials, the ships would have the extra speed and gun platforms to make them a wartime naval auxiliary, and the companies which operate them without subsidies would do so as private concerns. They would pay the government rent for the vessels and use them as a competitive world basis."

Commission sources said this attitude was an "about face" on the part of shippers, and "conceived as propaganda to conceal the true state of their financial responsibility."

Balance Sheets Mentioned

"We didn't hear any of this," they said, "until the commission's survey turned up slender balance sheets and disclosed that corporate structures had drained some steamship companies."

Mr. Kennedy made no effort to conceal his indignation. He had "stuck his neck out" in good faith, he said, in announcing that private companies were ready to build 28 ships in the next 18 months to three years. The ink was hardly dry on his initial proposal for a total of 95 passenger and cargo vessels, to cost $256,440,000.

The Government, under the new law replacing ocean mail subsidies, was to lend American steamship owners operating to a foreign port 75 per cent of the cost of constructing a new ship and to rebate up to 33 1-3 per cent (and under certain conditions up to 50 per cent) of that cost when it exceeded the expense of building a similar ship in foreign shipyards.

Also, it was to pay the operators the difference between American and foreign costs of running a vessel. Briefly, it was proposed to put an American operator on an equal cost basis with foreign competitors, regardless of labor and construction expenses.

Strings to Offer

There are strings attached, however, and these strings are what steamship owners say keep them from proceeding with ship construction. They criticize especially the ban on salaries of more than $25,000 a year to officers of companies receiving government subsidies, and the stipulation that company books be open to government inspection.

Lesser but important evils, they say, are the naval specifications for merchantmen and the provision for determining the difference between the cost of shipbuilding in the United States and abroad.

Installation of engines capable of driving a ship at 18 knots is not always feasible for peacetime trade operations, they said, and the added weight of gun foundations would reduce the amount of paying cargo the ship could carry. For example, they said that if 50 tons of steel were added to a tanker's deck so that it would be strong enough to carry guns in wartime, the vessel's cargo-carrying potentialities would be cut by an amount equal to the interest on $96,000.

The Price Problem

Overnight fluctuations in the world price of everything from steel plates to labor, they contended, made it almost impossible to arrive at correct differentials between domestic and foreign prices.

Some commission authorities said they believed complaining companies were angling for exploitation of a charter clause in the law under which they could rent five ships for what it would cost to build one.

They could charter a $2,000,000 ship for $100,000 a year, or 5 per cent of the domestic construction cost, whereas the same ship would cost them $500,000 to build, even if the government rebated a full 50 per cent of the $2,000,000 as a foreign cost differential and asked for only one-half payment of the remainder in the first five years.

"But," said the commission attaches, "if the government is going to build all the ships we are going to be up against a popular demand that it operate them itself, and it is not the intention of the law that we experiment in government ownership of shipping."

Long-Range Plans For Ships Due Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 14

A comprehensive, long-range program for the development of the American merchant marine will be laid before Congress and the country soon, according to the present plans of Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission. The plans are now shaping up, he indicated, as the result of two things: breakdown of the present subsidy arangement provided by the last Congress, and the approaching completion of a survey by the Commission of the whole situation.

By the end of October Mr. Kennedy expects that the inquiry into the construction costs and abilities of private shipping concerns will be made public; and information will be available to Congress far exceeding in scope any knowledge of the subject hitherto available. Congress will then be better able to arrange for effective subsidies, and the public will know the approximate cost of the entire, far-sighted program.

Labor and Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Factional disputes among marine labor unions and the uncertainty surrounding fut wage costs for operators of American flag vessels are seen here as major obstacles to the success of the Federal Government's shipping program, part of which includes tentativ plans by the United States Maritime Commission to encourage the construction of a large new fleet of merchant ships.

Notwithstanding the federal government's generosity in subsidies, operators apparently have been frightened by continued labor disturbances, and informed circles here held that capital is being withheld from shipbuilding channels pending return to normal conditions, or at least until the situation is stabilized at a point permitting intelligent plans to be drafted and executed.

Drafted to bring the Stars and Stripes back into prominence along the world's shipping lanes, the building program was greeter jubilantly when announced by Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, but it since has fallen to rather dismal state through what overnment officials describe as the "apparent inability" of the shipping operators to finance their proportion of the construction outlay. And the labor worries are not diminishing.

Union Begins Poll

Since the National Maritime Union, for example, only yesterday began balloting among its 45,000 members on questions such as affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization and establishment of a strike "war chest" of $250,000, thereby conducting a referendum which will last until Nov. 15, no immediate settlement of the shipping industry's labor problems appears in sight.

"The labor situation is to be the subject of special scrutiny, particularly because of the existing difficulties in the maritime field," Mr. Kennedy declared at the time a survey of the shipping problem in general was announced. He added that the shipping industry could not prosper without co-operation from labor and that the Government, if it was to be a partner in the transportation business, wanted American seamen to have the best possible living conditions and wages.

"At the same time, it cannot permit factionalism and disloyalty to jeapordize our position in international shipping," he continued. "The nation has a stake in our maritime industry which transcends the claims of either capital or labor."

Viewed in the light of Mr. Kennedy's order last week to the master of the steamship Algic of the American Republics Line, that strike leaders among the crew be placed in irons unless a dispute on board was called off, the latter statement is regarded as significant of a growing firmness in the Government's policy toward marine labor.

Algic Method Assailed

Mr. Kennedy's stand in the Algic situation has resulted in charges by spokesmen from the National Martime Union that it was "a pretty high-handed method of handling a labor dispute." Individual representatives said they were furious, and that if the Government were to operate steamships [the Algic is government-owned], it would have to provide the same conditions as private owners.

The crew of the Algic were said to be National Marine Union members, most of whom once belonged to the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but split away from the older organization to take a more militant position than was countenanced by officers of the I. S. U.

Labor leaders held that the Government's quick action in relation to the Algic strike was the first definite indication they had of a firmer policy against disputes on board ship.

'Consent Ballot' Becomes Factor In Union Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Use of the "consent ballot" in elections conducted by the regional labor relations board has become a determining factor in the jurisdictional labor dispute now going on in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest.

What was termed a "happy" solution of the dispute between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. factions was reached by one of the large mills in Bellingham, Wash. An agreement was reached by which all employees, regardless of labor creed, returned to work, Affiliates of both groups agreed not to press their respective claims for collective bargaining recognition pending the outcome of an election to be held under auspices of the regional board.

In the Portland, Ore., situation the use of the "consent ballot" is opposed by the American Federation of Labor. Mills which were reopened by authority of the labor board until union representation should be determined by ballot, have become objects of an A. F. of L. boycott. This has been accomplished by boycotting logs on their way to the mills thus shutting off the source of supply.

Outside of the Portland area, while the controversy between the two groups continue, mills still continue to operate. Some continued production tentatively, pending an election, and others in response to a strong appeal for peace. Labor Day speeches, in many instances, were filled with such appeals. In Longview, Wash., near Portland, both factions marched in the same Labor Day parade. In Tacoma, Wash., mills are operating under a truce between the two groups.

Radio Eulogy Prepared

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt would make a brief radio talk on Oct. 11 in praise of the achievements of Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski, a Polish general in the American Revolutionary Army.

Canadian Indians Transform Sit-Down Strike Into a Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Chinook salmon may have had the originality in staging their sit-down strikes complained today by George G. Goodwin, assistant curator of ornithology at the American Museum of natural history, with reports of how Canadian Indians, without benefit of John L. Lewis or the Committee for Industrial Organization, obtained their demands and had a good time in the bargain.

Back from a three-month expedition into the Canadian Northwest, Mr. Goodwin completed the story of how Indians on the Slave River Preserve improved on the C. I. O. technique by staging a noisy and almost interminable game until government representatives gave in to their requests—a story which was partially reported during the sit-down wave, and then prematurely forgotten.

The incident observed by the Museum expedition occurred early in the summer when members arrived at Resolution on the south shore of the Great Slave Lake to find an Indian strike in full swing.

The tribal members had congregated at the trading post to collect treaty payments amounting to about $5 each, and found the occasion opportune to express their dissatisfaction with the doctor provided by the Dominion Government, Mr. Goodwin said. Until the physician was replaced or removed, they refused to accept the treaty payments or to leave the post.

To make the strike as pleasant for themselves as possible and as exasperating to the government agents as could be devised, the Indians organized a game similar in type to "hide the thimble," which they played to the accompaniment of the beating of tom-toms and thumping, shouting.

Played from dawn to dark, and with only a short interval of night at that latitude in the summer, the game was in progress almost continually. As described by Mr. Goodwin, teams of 10 men were formed. They passed a token between them under a blanket, and the leaders had to guess which man of the opposing team held the token. An incorrect guess meant payment of a forfeit.

Tired Government agents eventually found the hide-bark too much for them and gave in to the demands of the tribe, according to Mr. Goodwin. Satisfied, the Indians took their money and went quietly away.

Labor Federation In New Jersey To Expel C.I.O.s

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 14—Emphasizing its loyalty to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor stands committed at its fifty-ninth annual convention here today to expel from membership all organizations affiliated with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

The state federation made its stand against the C. I. O. yesterday after a message from Mr. Green had been read before the 600 delegates. At no time was the action of the organization in doubt, and when a vote was taken only one dissenter could be found.

Much of the initial meeting of the federation was given over to an attack upon the Lewis union and its officers, who were characterized as inepient dictators and enemies of the democratic process in labor organizations.

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Power Line Wrecked In Farmer Protest

BELLEVUE, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—Picket lines of angry farmers stood guard today after cutting down poles and half a mile of wire in the nearby rural district of Fireside, Ohio. Fifteen newly placed power poles had been sawed off, and three others pulled out of the ground, and newly strung cables had been strewn askew. More than 100 men and a few women took part in a conflict between members of the North Central Farm Bureau Co-operative Organization and the Lake Erie Power & Light Company.

The farmers apprehended that a new mile-long line would prevent them from obtaining service under the Rural Electrification Administration program, and trouble started when the power company put 90 men on the line and rushed it to completion. In the night, the ruralites rallied to the scene with saws and lanterns and flashlights and did their work.

Black Faces Fresh Charge Of Affiliation With K. K. K.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WAYCROSS, Ga., Sept. 14 (AP)—Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans said Associate Justice Hugo L. Black "is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan," in a statement made public here last night.

"I have not examined all of the rolls of the Alabama Klan but I know Black is not now a member of the Klan," Mr. Evans asserted. This was in reply to an allegation in the copyrighted story that Mr. Black was made a life member of the Klan after his election to the United States Senate in 1926, although he had resigned before making the Senate race.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Political circles in Washington were greatly stirred today by publication of a series of newspaper articles making much more pointed and allegedly factual the familiar charges that Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black was and is a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

The New York Times today gives the better part of a page to these charges—thus creating a minor political sensation—which are made in a series written by Ray Sprigle, a reporter for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block newspaper, and circulated by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Briefly, the charges are that Mr. Justice Black joined the Klan on Sept. 11, 1923, resigned on July 19, 1925, but was welcomed back and made a life member on Sept. 2, 1926. The newly-appointed Supreme Court Justice is in Paris, and could not be reached for comment in advance.

Has Action Pending

Pending in the Supreme Court is an action brought by Albert Levitt, a former special assistant to the attorney-general and a former federal district judge, calling on the erstwhile Alabama Senator to show cause why he was not constitutionally ineligible for the justiceship.

Thus, although the Senate's confirmation of Mr. Justice Black's nomination presumably placed him on the bench "for life" and cannot be reconsidered, there is a remote possibility that the Supreme Court itself could disqualify him. More direct than the Ku Klux Klan charges, however, are legal contentions that Mr. Justice Black—as a member of the Senate—could not take an appointment which was in some sense created, or the emoluments increased, by action of the same Senate.

Because of the confirmation of Mr. Justice Black, it would seem that the present sensational articles and charges will do little more than stir up a political scandal, if substantiated and widened. The damage on the Roosevelt Administration might be great, however, particularly in areas where racial groups are solidly opposed to the Klan.

Would Spike Aspiration

Further, if the Klan charges are made to stick, they would probably effectively end any possibility of Mr. Justice Black resigning from the bench to become a presidential candidate. No candidate with the Klan handicap could hope for political success, it is freely conceded.

Actually, some apparently accurate impressions about Mr. Justice Black and the Klan have been known to well-informed Washington insiders for some time. Briefly, here is the position:

In 1923, the shortly thereafter, scarcely any public man in the State of Alabama could hope for elective office without friendly relations with the Klan. When, in 1924, the late distinguished Senator Oscar W. Underwood came out against the Klan, he had to leave public life despite his eminence and power.

The young Hugo Black, running for big public office for the first time, most insiders here believe, may well have belonged to the Klan then. But there were many abuses, many floggings, many uses of the Klan for private purposes. So, by 1925 or 1926, actual membership in the Klan became a liability to a public man, although a secret alliance was still useful.

It was in 1925 that a hand-written resignation from the Klan, printed in facsimile in the Times today, was alleged to have been submitted by Mr. Black.

Someone Is Right

In 1926 he was elected to the Senate, his position was secure, it was no longer likely that he would have to deny membership in the Klan if pressed, and it was at this time that Senator Black's gold life-membership "passport" was alleged to have been presented.

The latter charge is supported by the affidavits of some who claim to have been present at the presentation.

In the Senate debate on Aug. 16 on Mr. Black's qualifications, Senator Borah said:

"There has never been at any time one iota of evidence that Senator Black was a member of the Klan . . . We know that Senator Black has said in private conversation, not since this matter has come up but at other times, that he was not a member of the Klan. . . ."

The issue, now raised with the presentation of concrete accusations, is likely to remain in the political air for some time.

When you think about FLOORS for your home, store, office, school or church ask about KENTILE MADE BY David E. Kennedy

Liquor Is Blamed For U.S. Accidents

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Home from a study of liquor taxation and control in England, Prof. Yandell Henderson of Yale University last night blamed "strong drink" for a higher percentage of traffic accidents in the United States.

Professor Henderson said English and Scottish distilleries have adopted a limit of 70 proof for the strength of their products because liquors are taxed according to the degree of alcoholic proof, while under the American system bottled spirits range from 75 to 100 proof.

British Flying Boat Again Crosses Atlantic

BOTWOOD, N. F., Sept. 14 (AP)—The British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia arrived today after a 10½-hour crossing of the North Atlantic from Foynes, Irish Free State. It was the latest of several test flights preparatory for a transoceanic commercial service.

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French Line

Princeton to See How Constitution Came Into Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The pageant, "We, the People," written by Callahan J. McCarthy, secretary of the New Jersey United States Constitution Commission, is to be presented at Princeton University on the night of Sept. 17, the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution.

It portrays the circumstances under which the historic document was approved by delegates to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787.

According to George deB. Keim, chairman of the commission, the observance of Constitution Day in New Jersey will begin on Sept. 17, but will not end until Dec. 18. Numerous celebrations will be held throughout the state to mark the occasion.

Arrangements by the different towns and cities to hold exercises of their own have been encouraged, it is felt, by the decision of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to make Sept. 17 a legal holiday in this state.

Characteristic of the programs now in preparation is that of Teaneck, which is to plant 13 red oak trees as a memorial. Tree-planting ceremonies are to be held in various parts of the city. Each tree also will be marked with plaques cast in the shape of a liberty bell and bearing 13 stars to represent the original states.

In Irvington the free public library will exhibit material associated with the Constitution, and a program in which civic, church, social and school organizations will participate is under the direction of Mayor Perry A. Miller Jr.

Senator Harry A. Moore (D) of New Jersey will be the chief speaker at the Constitution Day exercises in Roselle Park.

Pedestrian Held Always Right At Belisha Crossing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Pedestrians who are forced to play "tag" with motorcars in city streets of Great Britain now learn that the pedestrian crossing is legally "home." A ruling has been given by the Court of Appeal that on a "Belisha" crossing (one signalized by beacons named after former Transport Minister Hore-Belisha) the pedestrian is always right.

This ruling states that if a motorist knocks down a pedestrian on a crossing that is not controlled by a policeman or traffic lights, he cannot avail himself of a defense of contributory negligence against the pedestrian. The ruling reversed a decision against a pedestrian's claim for damages against a motorist.

Dr. Dugdale Heads Portland Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Dr. Ralph E. Dugdale, ex-superintendent of schools at Toledo, Ohio, became superintendent of Portland's public schools with the opening of the school term, Sept. 7.

Dr. Dugdale was the unanimous choice of the Portland school board to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Charles A. Rice, superintendent for 12 years.

Dr. Dugdale served in the Toledo school system 24 years, working up from a teacher's post to that of superintendent. He holds degrees from the University of the City of Toledo, the University of Michigan, and the Hamilton College of Law. He has been prominent in professional organizations of Ohio and in the National Education Association.

Brazil Prefect Cleared Of Aiding 1935 Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 14 (AP)—A supreme military tribunal, sitting as an appellate court, last night cleared Pedro Ernesto Baptista, constitutional Prefect of Rio de Janeiro, of charges of participating in the 1935 communist insurrection.

He was to be released from prison hospital today after having spent 15 months and four days under arrest. He was sentenced to three years and four months imprisonment by the National Security Tribunal and won release through appeal to the military.

South Gaining, Malone Says

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14 (AP)—Leadership lost during the Civil War is returning to the South, Dr. Dumas Malone, director of the Harvard University Press, told the nineteenth national council of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity here last night. This was especially true in political and literary fields, he said during an address on "The South in American Achievement."

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Happy School Days Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Pedestrian traffic overflowed into hundreds of quiet residential and side streets here today as Johnny and Mary, with shining morning faces, returned to school.

For approximately 1,145,000 pupils, 37,500 teachers and uncounted laymen the day marked the opening of the "rush" season, involving the expenditure of more than $100,000,000 a year. In more than 900 school buildings scattered throughout the five boroughs.

On the whole, better school conditions await these children and youths, according to the Board of Education. There are more teachers for fewer pupils, more classes for "handicapped" children, greater facilities for the boy or girl who needs practical training for the industrial world.

Demands of many parent organizations and teacher groups for reducing the size of the average school class so that children may receive more individualized instruction is being met to some extent by conditions of population. A decrease of approximately 5400 students is reported. On the other hand, 207 teachers have been added to last year's list.

Four new schools were opened today. These were the Franklin K. Lane High School in Brooklyn, the Jane Addams Vocational High School in the Bronx, Public School 162, Queens, and a second section of Public School 43, Manhattan.

Evidences of the modern trend of education are found in these buildings. Some of the newly equipped class-rooms have the movable furniture, replacing screwed-down desks and seats, in order to provide a freer type of instruction and self-development. The vocational and industrial high schools in which the student enrollment shows an increase of 6282 students are becoming more and more like apprentice shops, preparing students for actual experience in the world outside school walls.

One of the newer ventures—a school which is now being altered for opening at a later date—is the Food Trades School in West Thirteenth Street. Among the shops installed in the building will be a modern baking plant, a meat merchandising shop and a cafeteria. Every phase of the food industry will be taught.

President Faces Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to encounter when it meets the Japanese blockade.

Numerous American vessels, owned, operated by, or out on lease from the Maritime Commission, are in or intending to enter Asiatic waters. Most notable among these is the freighter Wichita, which left Baltimore some weeks ago, en route to San Pedro, Calif., and thence to China, bearing in its cargo 17 Bellanca fighting planes. The question arises of stopping the Wichita at San Pedro, and of halting other American vessels which would almost certainly be stopped by the Japanese patrols if they got so far as Asiatic seas.

After the Hull-Kennedy conference, the President kept Secretary Hull for lunch, and at 2 o'clock summoned the entire Cabinet for its first meeting in some weeks, a special meeting advanced from Friday, the regular day.

Following President Roosevelt's weekend statements on foreign policy, and his many interviews with experts recently returned from overseas, there are widespread speculations that he is contemplating some drastic action, which he may be about to submit to the Cabinet.

Of this suggestion, there was no authoritative confirmation. The first and most immediate problem, as the Hull-Kennedy interview suggested, is to prevent American shipping from getting into serious difficulties with the Japanese naval patrol.

One Neutrality Act Objective

Halting or curbing American merchant shipping would be one way of attaining some of the effects of the Neutrality Act without invoking the whole act, which would involve recognizing belligerency and perhaps handicapping the removal or protection of American nationals in China.

A preliminary stage of these difficulties is already on the Administration's lap, with the threat of C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union to call sit-down strikes on American vessels sailing into danger zones, unless seamen are paid bonuses. The Wichita was very nearly held at Baltimore by this technique, and C. I. O. leaders threaten to keep her at San Pedro, where she was due to arrive today, unless bonuses are promised.

The problem, of course, is far wider than these aspects, and it is possible that President Roosevelt is at last approaching the application of the Neutrality Act.

For the President to take some strong line in foreign policy, it is again pointed out, might serve—or be intended—to district public opinion from the Black case. The question of the newly appointed associate justice's Ku Klux Klan affiliations is rapidly widening into a real national issue.

Up to Mr. Black

At the White House—although no "on the record" statements have yet been made—the attitude seems to be that it is up to Mr. Justice Black to rescue President Roosevelt from his difficulties. The answer to the question "Where do we go from here?" is "That's up to Mr. Black."

From these impressions, it may be gathered that President Roosevelt would welcome Mr. Justice Black's resignation if he cannot successfully dispose of the charges.

It may be stated that the President did not consider at all the question of Mr. Justice Black's Klan affiliations before he offered him the appointment. Mr. Roosevelt was proceeding on the assumption that membership in the Senate, the highest legislative body in the land, following two elections thereto, was a sufficient recommendation and investigation.

It occurred to nobody at the White House, according to information available today, to ask whether Senator Black was a member of the Klan, any more than to ask if he beat his wife. And the burden of proof, it is now felt, is upon the appointee. He was named to the Supreme Court from the Senate, presumably with a clear record. That record he must now clear, it is said.

Meantime, in the syndicated series of articles which yesterday precipitated the whole matter, a photostat was published purporting to be of the minutes of a Klan meeting at which Mr. Black and Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama had received their life membership "passports" in the organization, at a date long subsequent to Mr. Black's note of "resignation" published in facsimile the day earlier. The charges were supported by affidavit of individuals claiming to have been present.

The tenor of news stories from Alabama was that few people doubted the charges, for in the years in question klan membership was almost a prerequisite to political or economic prosperity in the state, but of course there was wide divergence over the bearing of the charges on Mr. Black's advancement.

New Exploding Star Outshines the Sun

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 14 (AP)—Discovery of another supernova, or star exploding with great force, 500,000,000 times as bright as the sun, was disclosed yesterday by Dr. Fritz Zwicky of the California Institute of Technology.

The star was located in the constellation of Perseus, about 7,000,000 light years from the earth's system of stars. It was discovered on a photograph taken at Palamar Mountain, Sept. 10. A supernova of equal brightness was detected Aug. 20.

Dr. Walter Baade of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory said the intrinsic brightness of the star is about 10 times that of the spiral system of stars within which it occurs. The date of the star's explosion is not known.

St. Paul German Paper Is Sold to an Omaha Man

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Sale of the St. Paul Volkszeitung, German language daily and Sunday newspaper, to Val J. Peter, Omaha, Neb., publisher of several other German language newspapers, is announced. The 60-year-old publication is one of the oldest German language newspapers in the United States.

Its editorial policy will be the same as that of all other Val J. Peter publications, the announcement stated.

"Even though our newspapers appear in the German language, they are 100 per cent American newspapers teaching American ideals and American principles to the people they serve," said the new owner.

Virginia Ratifies the Constitution

By Daily Bulletin Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, June 25, 1788.

The Virginia convention which Wednesday voted to ratify the Federal Constitution, at the same time urging amendments, today completed the formalities of approving the proposed resolutions and adjourned after the longest and most strenuous debate that any state has devoted to the subject.

Delegates from this largest and most populous and wealthy of the states gathered here on June 2, and no one could tell with any assurance then what the result would be, so evenly divided were the results of the election as between Federalists and Anti-Federalists with a number of delegates waiting to hear arguments of state leaders.

Two of the men, if not those whose opinions have held greatest weight were not members of the convention.

General Washington from the time of the adjournment at Philadelphia has busied himself with an unusually extensive correspondence, both in and out of the state, sending out copies of the Constitution, encouraging others to speak and write in its behalf, and expressing himself in its favor, not as a perfect frame of government but probably the best that can be obtained and as capable of amendment when necessary.

Confidence in Washington

His influence has unquestionably been greater than that of any other one man not only in Virginia but throughout the Union. Even he has not escaped criticism, but so general is the confidence in him that a leading opponent of ratification today declared himself reassured by the fact Washington is available for the first President.

On the Anti-Federalist side the national leader, so far as it has had national leadership, has been Richard Henry Lee, initiator of the movement for the Declaration of Independence and lately one of the Virginia representatives to Congress in New York. He has worked, written and spoken against ratification from the time the Constitution was presented to Congress, and adopts the view that another convention should be held to perfect the document.

The third Virginian whose influence is felt despite his absence at a much greater distance is Thomas Jefferson, in Paris as American minister to France. While his views are not exactly known here, it is believed he is mildly critical though convinced of the need of stronger union. One letter from him suggested that nine states should ratify in order to secure what is good in it, and the last four accept it only on condition of certain amendments being made—these amendments to include a bill of rights and a limitation of the presidency to a single term.

Henry Led Fight

In the state convention the attack on the proposed Constitution was led by former Gov. Patrick Henry, who maintained day after day a vehement and resounding flow of oratory against almost its every provision. Joining him were Col. George Mason, a member of the Federal Convention, William Grayson, member of Congress, and James Monroe.

The defense and advocacy of the document was led by James Madison, known as one of the most active members of the convention at Philadelphia. In fact, on his shoulders fell the great brunt of the argument and the battering eloquence of Mr. Henry, but he met the assault with a quiet, unruffled, sustained and persuasive logic that carried the day. He was supported mainly by John Marshall, George Nicholas and the venerable chairman, Edmund Pendleton.

In the most uncomfortable position of all was young Gov. Edmund Randolph, whose letter detailing his reasons for refusing to sign the Constitution was widely published, and who wished various amendments to the system but at the same time declared he would rather lose his right arm than see disunion occur. He helped turn the attack of Mr. Henry but, caught some barbed shafts of ridicule in the process.

Old Arguments Raised

Going into detail of every article and section, critics raised all the old arguments against the Constitution and a few new ones. They protested the threatened extinction of the states, the powers of taxation, the possible consumption of the old Continental debt, the powers over the army and militia, the absence of a bill of rights, the support of inferior federal courts and the unlimited power of government over the intended federal district.

They feared the President would become a dictator. They believed things were not going too badly under the Confederation, and they extolled the British Constitution to the skies, though Mr. Madison enumerated points of greater liberality in the pending charter. They charged that national legislators would pay themselves either too little and in that way limit offices to the wealthy, or else too much and so burden the country with taxes. They belabored the clause allowing the slave trade and at the same time feared Congress might free their own Negroes.

Federalists replied to these arguments both in detail and with the general assurance that powers were being vested only in representatives of the people who would be responsible to them.

Protection of Frontier

Mr. Henry raised special alarm that the President and a portion of the Senate might barter away to Spain the precious rights of navigation on the Mississippi river, a sore point with delegates from the Kentucky counties of the State. But Mr. Randolph pointed out that a strong government would be better able to protect the frontier than a weak one, and Mr. Madison declared emphatically against any closing of the river or against there being any likelihood of it. This apparently won a few votes.

The compromise which finally went along with ratification and made it possible was proposed at length by Mr. Henry who, sensing an opinion that the defects were remediable, submitted a long declaration or bill of rights and a body of amendments which, as reported by a committee, are now 20 in number. By a narrow vote it was decided not to make ratification conditional upon these amendments but to submit them afterward. The final vote on acceptance of the Constitution was 89 to 79.

Among the amendments are reservations as to the taxing power and implied powers of Congress and some new provisions such as requirement of three-fourths instead of two-thirds of the Senate for approval of territorial treaties, restriction against any person's holding the presidency more than eight years in any 16, requirement of assent of two-thirds of both houses of Congress for maintenance of a standing army and restriction of the federal judicial establishment to one Supreme Court and admiralty courts.

1787—
Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are discussed in the three-part series of the Federal Convention being reported by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

In the preceding articles has been told the story of the convention which wrote the Constitution and in these remaining reports is told briefly the chain of events involved in the ratification and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

Today: Virginia convention approves Constitution after long debate.

Tomorrow: New York parade celebrates adoption of Federal Constitution.

'Woman Next Door' Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Mrs. Jones, who lives next door, who does her own washing and apple-pie baking, who never gets into the newspapers, was named as the woman "who had contributed most to the development of the United States from 1825 to the present" in an essay contest conducted by the New York League of Business and Professional Women. "Mrs. Jones" won the $500 prize for her creator, Dorothy Taylor of Brooklyn, and thereby continued her record of doing for others without thought of gain for herself.

The contest was sponsored by the league in an effort to put a stop to the disparaging remark, "She's only a woman," and it evoked hundreds of essays, more than 50 of them lauding Jane Addams and others naming as great American women benefactors Clara Barton, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science; Eleanor Roosevelt, Julia Ward Howe, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The award was decided by the Judges who included Judge Anna M. Kross, Dr. Eugene A. Colligan of Hunter College, Miss Fannie Hurst and Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times, and presented at a dinner last evening by Mrs. Katharine Bleecker Meigs, president of the league, who announced that the $250 second prize was won by Mrs. Frederica Friedman, of 724 Gerard Avenue, the Bronx, for her essay on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; the $100 third prize by Miss Alison Nott, of 2738 Arlington Avenue, the Bronx, for her essay on Jane Addams, and the $50 fourth prize by Miss Sally Raynor, of 140 East Ninety Fifth Street, for an essay on Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia said that he was "mighty glad" that Mrs. Jones took first prize. He added that he belongs to her family, being the son of Mrs. Jones and the husband of Mrs. Jones, and that no one who has ever run for office would think her unimportant, since "you can't fool her with a slogan and an epigram. You can't wave the flag at her. She wants the goods."

Fish Hatchery in Texas

A federal fish hatchery covering 108 acres will be built at Uvalde, Texas, Vice-President Garner's home town. The hatchery will cost about $100,000.

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Local Option: Many States Record Gains

Local protection against the sale of liquor is reasserting itself through a national revival of local option, by which communities unfavorable to intoxicants vote them out. Return of interest in local option makes one of the most practical forms that the reaction against alcoholic drink is taking in many localities.

The democracy of the method recommends it because it expresses the will of the community. Sale of intoxicants in a locality can be denied only when so ordered by majority vote.

On this basis the list of towns and cities which are voting out liquor is notably climbing.

Following is a comprehensive picture of the local option situation, giving the significance of the present trend against the background of local option historically. Mr. Dunford, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America, at Washington, D. C., is one of the foremost authorities on the subject of local option.

By Edward B. Dunford

WASHINGTON — Rarely has there been a more sudden and complete reversal of legislative policy than that which exists today with respect to liquor legislation. From national prohibition, which involved joint enforcement by Federal and state governments, we have under the 21st Amendment not only returned the liquor problem to the states for solution, but have gone further in localizing responsibility.

The governmental need for revenue during the depression caused legislators and liquor licensing authorities to authorize many more retail outlets for liquor sales than the economic conditions or demand justified. In many instances, following the repeal vote, licenses were forced upon local and unpoliced rural areas in complete disregard of prevailing sentiment and with little thought of social consequences. Covenants in deeds against the sale of malt or spirituous liquors were ignored and the owners left to their civil remedies. The result has been a renewed insistence for local option or what is, in effect, home rule on the liquor question.

Steps to Local Option

Before prohibition, in the early fight against the saloon, the people demanded and secured the right to local protection against the issuance of licenses. Sometimes excise boards, courts, or other licensing authorities refused licenses in communities where the sentiment was opposed. Licensing authorities did not always respect public sentiment, and later the people demanded and secured the right to have a vote by political units upon the question whether licenses should be issued.

At first the courts were inclined to hold such legislation unconstitutional as an unwarranted delegation of legislative authority, since it made the question of the effectiveness of law contingent upon a local vote. Finally, the courts took a more democratic view and such laws were upheld. It is to such acts, permitting decision by local vote, that the term "local option" came to be generally applied.

The experiment was first tried in small political subdivisions, such as precincts, residence districts, wards and townships. Later the right to vote upon license or no-license was applied to larger units, such as municipalities and counties. This was done either by special acts applicable to a particular county or later by general laws allowing any particular subdivision of the specified class to have such a vote.

Option in 39 States

During the later period of its development, 15 states had provided for county option and in at least 24 others some form of option by towns or cities was allowed. Successive steps in the extension of no-license territory was contested by the liquor interests. As the no-license sentiment grew, state prohibition began to be adopted.

When the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, state-wide prohibition obtained in 33 states, and a large part of the wet states was no-license territory as the result of votes under local option laws. For example, 88 per cent of the total area of Illinois was no-license, and 47 per cent of its people lived in such territory. While in the state of New York 65 per cent of the territory had been voted no-license in which lived 18 per cent of the state's population. Throughout the nation 60 per cent of the land area and 54 per cent of the population lived in no-license territory either as the result of state-wide prohibition or local option elections.

Aside from its effect upon the banishing of saloons, the constant discussion of the liquor question in the local option elections tended to keep public sentiment aroused and the people informed with respect to the subject. With the advent of national prohibition the sense of local responsibility for the policing of the liquor traffic was largely lost and the enforcement emphasis was constantly placed on the duty of the Federal or state governments, while that of the policeman on the beat was often ignored. The law enforcement that resulted was a contributing factor in the growth of the sentiment for repeal.

Present Situation

After the adoption of the 21st Amendment, when the states undertook to set up their varying forms of liquor control and regulation, many new problems were presented. In 15 states some form of state liquor monopoly was established, while in 23 license laws were enacted. At present the liquor laws in 33 of the states, permit some form of local option.

The legalization of 3.2 beer in advance of repeal, and the very general attempt to separate beer from the sale of distilled liquors, produced many new and different situations from those which obtained under the old local option laws. The 3.2 beer was very generally legalized on the theory that it was nonintoxicating, and in most instances licenses were issued subject to few restrictions and rarely was there provision for a local vote with respect to the licensing of places where it might be sold.

Subsequently the alcoholic content permitted in beer under such laws was very generally increased. One of the most frequently heard complaints was that licensees who paid the relatively small fee exacted from retail malt liquor dealers in many instances engaged in the surreptitious sale of distilled spirits as well. Because of this, many of the states have now brought the administration of the laws relating to the sale of malt beverages under the same authority which issues licenses for the sale of spirits.

State Laws Vary

The propaganda for the sale of malt liquors as a temperance beverage has left its impression in the statutes of the states, particularly with respect to local option. In Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Wyoming, and Wisconsin beer of 3.27 and sometimes higher alcoholic content is declared non-intoxicating and no vote is allowed with respect to licenses for its sale. In other states where a local vote is permitted, the people may have a separate vote upon the sale of malt liquors, or malt liquor above a specified percentage of alcohol as distinguished from spirits, as in Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas.

In the attempt to bar the old saloon, recent legislation in a number of states provides for the sale of spirits through package stores, not to be consumed on the premises. The result has been that in a number of the local option laws a vote is permitted allowing a choice between "off-sale" and "on-sale" consumption of the several kinds of liquors for which licenses or permits are granted. In some states, as, for instance, in Ohio, as many as six questions may be submitted to a popular vote in a local option election. This has tended to make the preparation of the petition for the calling of the election more difficult, and is sometimes confusing to the voter in marking his ballot.

This is a new condition with respect to local option legislation that has developed since repeal. Formerly all kinds of liquors were sold by the saloon. Little distinction was made between beer, wine or spirits, and the question on the ballot in local option elections was simply, "For license," or "Against license." The matter resolved itself largely, therefore, into a matter of wet and dry.

Issue Often Complicated

Today the issue is not so simple. The control systems that have been set up vary so greatly and the sentiment in the states is so different that it is scarcely possible or practical to secure the enactment of a uniform local option law. The abuses that are developing, however, through the forcing of liquor licenses upon communities where the sentiment is opposed to it, the excessive number of retail outlets permitted, and the sale of liquor by and to women as at present conducted in many of the taverns, is bringing about a wide-spread reaction and a general demand for some form of local self-protection against the abuses of the traffic.

Complete statistics respecting the wet and dry status of the country are difficult to obtain owing to the fact that such votes are usually taken locally at special elections and the returns are frequently not compiled by any central authority. The questions submitted also vary so widely that uniform classification is difficult. The following summary of the wet and dry status in 1936 is indicative of the trend since repeal:

Arizona reports 27 units have voted against the sale of liquor and 10 for it. In Connecticut, 13 towns did not permit the sale of alcoholic beverages in 1936. In Florida, the latest available reports show 45 wet and 22 dry counties. In Georgia, 26 counties and 56 towns did not legalize the sale of beer. All other liquors are prohibited. In Illinois, the latest available reports showed 37 townships and 108 towns in 81 counties had voted dry.

Recent Local Elections

In Kentucky, from June 1 to Oct. 3, 1936, 16 counties and four precincts voted dry and two counties voted wet. In Louisiana, eight parishes voted, seven dry and one wet. In Maine, official returns on the election held Sept. 14, 1936, showed 248 towns voting for and 264 against state stores, with three tie votes; 190 towns voting for and 321 against wine and spirits "on sale," with four tie votes; 244 towns voting for and 268 against beer, with three tie votes.

In Massachusetts, there are since Jan. 1, 1937, three cities and 124 towns where all liquors are prohibited; two cities and 97 towns which prohibit beer and wine; one city and 100 towns prohibiting package stores; and one city and 89 towns under no-license on all three questions. In Mississippi, 23 of the 82 counties voted out beer. There is state-wide prohibition of spirits.

New Hampshire has had three local option votes. In November, 1936, 101 towns voted against beer, while 124 towns and the 11 cities voted for it; 105 towns voted against state stores, while 120 towns and 11 cities will permit them. In New Jersey 56 municipalities prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages, 12 by local option vote, and 44 by decision of local governing boards or charter provisions. New Mexico has one dry county.

Ohio officials report 259 townships and municipalities voting against and 54 for liquor; 238 against and 56 for wine and 6 per cent beer; and 296 against and 120 for beer sale. In New York, 118 towns have voted against sale of all alcoholic beverages and three towns permit sales in hotels only. During 1934 and 1935, 264 municipalities in 43 Pennsylvania counties voted against liquor licenses, and no licenses were granted in Union County. In 1936, 27 more municipalities in 17 counties were added to the no-license column.

Vermont voted in March, 1936, 118 towns voted for and 127 against the sale of beer and wine, with two tie vote; 64 voted for and 181 against the sale of spirits, with two tie votes. In West Virginia eight counties voted dry and three wet; 15 cities dry and 10 wet. All alcoholic beverages have been voted out by 192 towns, 13 villages and one city in Wisconsin. All except beer has been voted out by 108 towns, 26 villages and six cities. A total of 356 units in the State have voted out liquor in some form.

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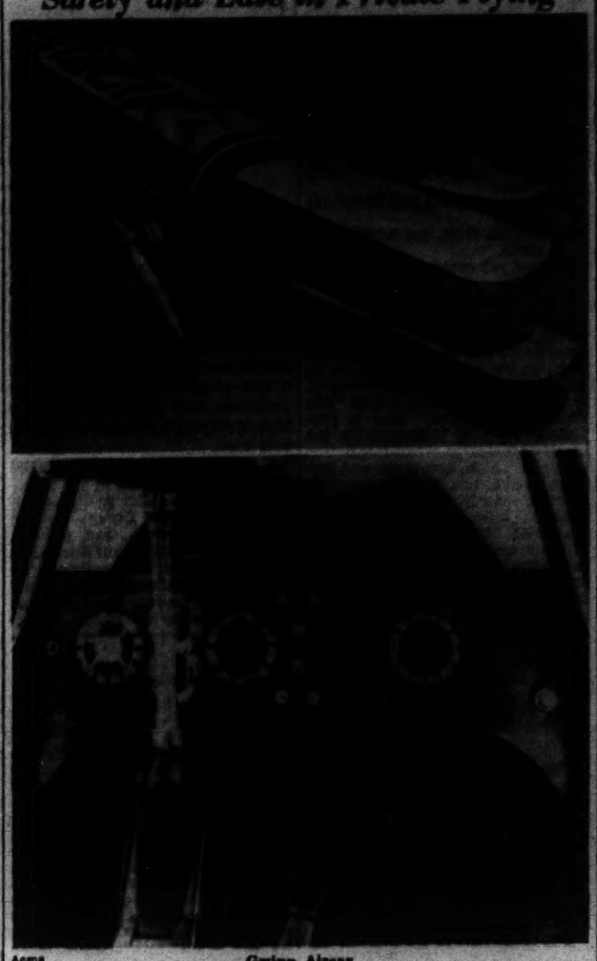

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Flying Brevities

Two well-known Australian airmen, Sir Keith Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor, will be envoys of Australia in round-the-world goodwill flights celebrating the 150th anniversary of the dominion early next year. They will travel as passengers on regular commercial airways.

♣ ♣ ♣

Climaxing its first $100,000,000 year, the aircraft industry's executives, engineers and designers will attend the Society of Automotive Engineers' National Aircraft Production meeting in Los Angeles, from Oct. 7 to 9.

♣ ♣ ♣

San Francisco was hung with airways banners last week, as Transcontinental and Western Air Lines sent its first planes over its new "scenic" route from San Francisco to New York by way of Winslow, Ariz., and received its first passengers from New York. TWA's route, which crosses Sacramento Valley, Death Valley, Boulder Dam and Grand Canyon, introduces the first airline competition to San Francisco, formerly the "oyster" of United Air Lines. The Bay City's new $1,700,000 airport was ready for service with the first flights.

♣ ♣ ♣

Regular mail service on the transatlantic air run from England to Montreal, and New York, will not go into effect until 1939 at the earliest, according to Sir Thomas Gardiner, director-general of the British Postal Services, who is now visiting in Canada. The first air mail to Canada will be flown on a surcharge basis, but it is hoped to fly all first class mail on regular postage rates eventually.

Air-Race Records Point to 10-Hour Continental Trip

News in Aviation

When the last "bugaboo motor" broke up in Cleveland after the close of the National Air Races on Sept. 6, a summary of the four-day race-meet talk, periscope in by the best in aviation, would reduce to the following:

"That 10-hour transcontinental air service may be expected in the near future. (TWA is planning to cut it from 17 to 13½ hours when its four-motored Boeings now building in Seattle are placed on the run.)

That standard private planes may soon be keyed to a speed of 200 miles an hour. (Based on the speed records made by lower-powered planes during the races.)

That the airplane's role in war, though perhaps not fully understood by the military officials, will serve further to horrify it, from the civilian's viewpoint.

As for the tally at the races, the scoreboard shows the following:

(1) Smashing of two records by Frank Fuller Jr., Pacific Coast sportsman-flier, in the Bendix trophy race. His time of seven hours, 54 minutes, from Los Angeles to Cleveland, bettered by approximately 25 minutes the record set by Capt. James Haizlip in 1932; his transcontinental time of nine hours, 35 minutes, from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J., shattered the 10 hours and two minutes record set by Col. Roscoe Turner in 1934. Mr. Fuller's average speed was estimated at 258.24 miles an hour, and his victory netted him $13,000 in prize money. Earl Ortman finished second in the Bendix race with a time of nine hours, 49 minutes, to Cleveland, while Jacqueline Cochran, only woman entrant in the field of seven, finished third, with a time of 10 hours, 29 minutes.

(2) Emergence of Rudy A. Kling, garage operator at Lemont, Ill., as top flight racing man, by his winning of the Greve and Thompson trophy races, premier closed course speed races of the meet. Mr. Kling finished the 100-mile Greve race two seconds in front of S. J. Wittman, who makes his own planes and operates his own airport in Oshkosh, Wis.

In the eighth annual Thompson race, a 200-mile quadrangular course, Kling was far in the rear at the start with S. J. Wittman apparently headed for a win. At the 18th lap, Mr. Wittman had a comfortable lead of five miles, and there seemed little chance that he would be overtaken. Then engine trouble forced him out; and Roscoe Turner, who won in 1934, jumped into the lead, with Earl Ortman, another veteran, and Mr. Kling far in the rear. Colonel Turner appeared to have won the race, but he failed to negotiate a pylon properly when going into the last lap. Before he could straighten out to try it again, Kling had passed Ortman in a tremendous power dive, jumped into the lead from which he was never headed. Ortman was second and Turner finished third.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Architecture at the Exposition

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

However varied the aspects of the architecture at the Paris Exposition may be, however incongruous its elements may appear, there is nevertheless a certain unity. Certain characteristics are common to the manifestation as a whole, and denote the tastes and aspirations of the period, and the trend of its style.

It has been claimed that the most striking characteristic is a reaction from the former absence of decoration, from the triumph of "nudism" at the exhibition held in 1925. But this claim is groundless. The style of 1925 was far from suffering from an excess of simplicity; photographs prove that it was a time of decorations, of festoons and garlands. On the contrary, the present period seems to us to be marked by extreme simplicity, a simplicity which is carried even into the realm of the decorative.

In the first place, in spite of what the critics say, the architecture is dominated by two monuments which will remain after the exposition: the new museum on the Quai de Tokio and the transformed Trocadéro. The transformation of the Trocadéro is certainly one of the happiest of the undertakings and although it has given rise to controversies, it will, we believe, remain as a worthy addition to the city. A former exposition was responsible for this palace of the Trocadéro, situated on the hill of Chaillot, facing the Eiffel Tower and the magnificent perspective of the Champs de Mars, bounded by the Ecole Militaire. It consisted of a round central portion flanked by two disproportionately high towers and two long semi-circular wings, the whole construction blocking the horizon.

* * *

It was therefore decided to do away with the heavy central portion, and to replace it by a large terrace commanding a view over one of the most beautiful panoramas in Paris. The architects, MM. Carlu, Boileau and Azema, have erected on either side of this huge platform two large pavilions which mark the extremities of the wings of the old building. These wings have been retained but greatly modified and enlarged, and under the terrace a large theater has been built to replace the hall which existed in the old Trocadéro. This new Trocadéro, of grandiose proportions, is characteristic of the monumental style prevailing today. Its high colonnade reaches out to the horizon of Paris in a majestic semi-circle which crowns the hill.

Near by, on the Quai de Tokio, on a site formerly occupied by old military barracks, another permanent palace has been erected which is destined to become a museum of modern art. There too the decorative theme is formed by the alignment of high columns. It is a pity that this construction, which is on the whole fairly decorative, should have been erected with so much emphasis on its external aspect, whereas the interior is ill-suited to its purpose.

Besides these two large palaces, numerous constructions are worthy of attention. The bridge on the Place de l'Alma, in particular, is a remarkable success. Constructed entirely of wood, the arches are noteworthy because of the length of their span and the small number of supports.

The pavilions are for the most part very interesting. The large number of foreign countries participating enables us to define and compare the trends of the different nations.

There are countries which, to emphasize their power, have erected high towers as if they wished to overtop their neighbors: Germany and Soviet Russia face each other. There are countries which, sure of their stable strength, spread out majestically the imposing mass of their pavilions: England, Switzerland, Belgium. There are countries that seek new formulas in form and material: Czechoslovakia with its metal façade, the United States with its glass tower. There are the young countries who prefer simple houses, with large bay windows: Denmark, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Hungary. Thus, more or less consciously, each country wishes to emphasize its trends and aspirations.

The other pavilions, devoted to divers industries, are no less typical, and often a delightful freedom has presided at their conception. Thus the Ceramic Pavilion has the shape of a kiln and the Elegance Pavilion refuses to follow any precedent.

* * *

Everywhere a praiseworthy effort of imagination. One of the most difficult problems to solve was that of the regional center, where each province was to be represented by the evocation of its traditions, without however imitating the past. This meant that it was necessary to find new forms which would recall the past without copying it. A difficult problem when one is confronted with styles so clearly defined as those of the French provinces. The majority of the architects found happy solutions which were ingenious without excessive originality, as was proper in such a case.

It would be premature to say that a new style will arise from the 1937 Exposition, but certain tendencies are already beginning to affirm themselves: the desire to adopt a clear and simple architecture, removed from all systematized constructions designed by absolute theoreticians but also having nothing to do with changing decorative excesses which have been the fashion since the beginning of the century.

Have we reached a time of proper moderation, of the "juste mesure"? We are led to believe so. Even fancy is not quite removed from reason, and is it not the primary role of architecture to establish a balance between contradictory elements? Is it not in this balance that architecture finds its beauty, its power and its advantage over the other arts?

Architecture once more takes its place at the head of the arts and at the same time it gives them their own life back, their "raison d'être." It gives back to statuary its monumental role by asking it to participate in the ensemble of new museums or by incorporating it in the architecture of several pavilions.

It gives back to painting its true role by asking it to adorn with frescoes large mural expanses.

It has found again its high mission of order and creation. This seems to us a very important renaissance, going far beyond the influence which an exhibition usually has on the course of artistic events.

The New Trocadéro Palace at the Paris Exposition

Too Many 'Prodigies'

By Dorothy Adlow

The subject is ever present. It comes up each day, each week, but reaches the peak of concern in the springtime when teachers sum up their accomplishments, when parents are invited to survey the achievements of their children, and when critics appear to furnish a sophisticated estimate. Autumn provides a new crop of potential "prodigies," and the cycle recommences.

That which excites a feeling of wonder is in its nature exceptional, and yet there is almost a mechanical regularity with which notable talent appears in children, talent, let us specify, in picture making. Generally it is a delight to visit an exhibition of pictures done by children, either in school or in a class for recreation. Little folks' imaginations are not bounded by fidelity to fact, for in their minds fact and fiction, the real and the ideal, are mixed, and they feel no need of being logical. They are fanciful, expansive, playing joyously and devising freely with brush or pencil. The same impulse in adults may seem childish on the one hand, but on the other it may be an enviable possession, held fast after other youthful characteristics have been outgrown.

* * *

There are today well-developed methods of teaching children. Drawing and painting have been given more time and attention in all schools. There are classes in welfare centers, at camps, in museums, providing abundant opportunities. Wherever there is a trace of talent, it is given full encouragement.

Encouragement is expected from teachers.

Encouragement is expected from critics.

This latter expectation is one with which we must contend so often that it has driven us to a certain plaintiveness. It even moderates our habitual enthusiasm for children's displays. For even we are thrilled when our youngest nephew babbles "aun' Doffy"; but it is not a matter to rush into print. The comparable achievement in drawing classes, the early attempts at articulation, gratifying as they are to all adults concerned, is no momentous matter. The early development of a child is a subject for awe in all phases.

It is commonly asked. "What happens to all the bright children when they grow up?" Yes, what does happen to all the "prodigies" of art after the first few startling years?

* * *

This observer, once overwhelmed by all evidences of artistry in children, has grown mellower and wiser in estimating, circumspect in anticipating. We have seen children with choice polysyllabic vocabularies grow up to prefer monosyllabic vernacular. We have seen a little girl who played Mozart in good taste at 7 thump popular ballads at 13, forgetting Mozart entirely. Of dozens of "prodigies" we have noted from year to year, only a few have continued to paint with enthusiasm, and of these, the majority have become standardized and stale. Only one has passed 20 with promise of a real artistic future. That one has turned with resentment upon his teachers who publicized him as a child, boasted of him, signalized him. They may well have spoiled him for all the discipline and vicissitudes which come later in the life of a genuine artist.

There are other considerations; for example, the question as to just what is a "prodigy." The term is used very loosely indeed. In music, it is easier to differentiate. There must be exact knowledge of notes, a technical proficiency which is unmistakable. In painting and drawing, technical understanding is not expected of a child, according to most pedagogical theories of today. On the contrary, a spontaneous personal expression is encouraged. That, we know, has been enhanced by the taste for the primitive and intuitive among the more romantic adult painters. In these recent years the artist has frequently been a law unto himself, and there is no rule by which he can be measured.

Children have been encouraged to work in this spirit, and their natural effusiveness and curiosity have carried them far. But technical rules, manual practice, rigorous discipline are required more and more with advanced schooling. Many a child is soon discouraged when picture making ceases to be a playful exercise, and the tedious, daily discipline commences. Artistry requires more—ideas, observation, critical attitude; it demands years of study and inquiry. Well do we know that there are few people with an inclination toward such exacting work.

Perhaps it would be safer to use the term "prodigy" less often, to take for granted a pictorial talent in a fairly large percentage of young children, to encourage them but to keep them out of the spotlight. It would be wise to warn their parents not to set store by the gifts of children, in order to safeguard such parents against disappointment.

Time and the Dramatists

By Harold Hobson

London

"Old Music," by Keith Winter, "Time and the Conways," by J. B. Priestley, and the London Film Production, "Action for Slander," are three of Britain's latest entertainments. Each is, in one way or another, concerned with the question of Time—as a simple element of plot, as a source of purely dramatic values or as a philosophical problem.

It is into "Action for Slander" that time enters merely as a complicating factor in the mechanics of the story. Major Gordon Daviot in this film is accused by a brother officer of cheating at cards; but the affair is hushed up. Whispers, however, get about Daviot's regiment and clubs, and his friends gradually drop him. He goes off into moody withdrawal from his own world into a cheap boarding house, and not until a year has passed is he persuaded by his wife to take action in the courts of law. Until Daviot makes this belated decision the film is inclined to dullness and repetition, but once the legal curtain has been rung up interest and excitement intensify at an amazing rate. This is due chiefly to the excellent performance of Mr. Francis Sullivan as the defending counsel. Whether wheedling, bullying or merely wasting time Mr. Sullivan is first rate. The impatient judge of Mr. Morton Selten, too, is very fine.

* * *

The cast of "Action for Slander" is really remarkable. Its two heroines are played by Miss Anne Todd and Miss Margaretta Scott, whilst the men number such notable actors as Mr. Clive Brook, giving his usual handsome and impassive performance as a strong character in torment, Mr. Felix Aylmer, Mr. Ronald Squire, Mr. Percy Marmont and Mr. Athole Stewart. "Action for Slander" is an intelligent and gripping picture, but it would have benefited both Major Daviot and the film if he had gone into the courts more quickly.

In "Old Music," at the St. James's, Mr. Winter uses the passing of time to obtain a certain familiar effect of pathos. The Victorian uniforms of the play, its constant references to the Crimean War as an event of enormous contemporary importance, its peculiar atmosphere of Austenish middle-classness dashed with Thackerayan aristocracy give to it the half-sad feeling of a tale that is told and has long since vanished into nothingness, and Mr. Winter accentuates the impression by making his drama itself a play within a play. It all seems rather remote, rather unreal, like the pages of a family album turned in a mood of nostalgic reverie.

It is beautifully staged by Mr. Rex Whistler, and there is a lovely performance of the gentle governess who marries disastrously in order to escape the miseries of economic dependence which adds to Miss Celia Johnson's already big reputation. How the governess's happiness with her soldier-husband is ruined by his jealousy and the extraordinary behavior of her cousin certainly does not make an especially noteworthy play, but the piece is skilfully enough written to put large demands on the handkerchiefs of the more tender-hearted members of the audience.

At the Duchess Theater Mr. Priestley takes a much keener and more perceptive interest in time than is evident in either "Old Music" or "Action for Slander." For practical purposes one might say that all English plays present an argument. Until the beginning of the century this argument—as the term is used in the foreword to each book of "Paradise Lost"—was a plot. Then Mr. Shaw transformed its meaning into a dispute, and the most intellectually fashionable dramas became conversational dog-fights in which half a dozen diverse types got round a table and tore one another's opinions to pieces.

* * *

In "Time and the Conways" Mr. Priestley must have been greatly tempted to produce one of these pseudo-Shavian disquisitions, for the germinating seed of the play is a devouring interest in the philosophical rather than the emotional implications of the passing of time. But happily the instincts of the dramatist triumph over those of the intellectual, and Mr. Priestley gives an argument in the Miltonic rather than the Shavian sense.

Nevertheless, Mr. Priestley does not abandon his philosophical pretensions. He is convinced that time is an illusion, that it cannot rob us of affection, wealth, ambition, hopes, as it sometimes seems to do. In five minutes of set speeches at the end of his second act he makes his intellectual attitude clear; but the story he has devised to illustrate his theme does nothing of the kind. Time does not fail to rob the Conways; it apparently defeats and ruins them. As a thinker Mr. Priestley firmly denies the creed of Steven Mant's Mum.

I long have had a quarrel set with Time,
Because he robbed me. Every day of life
Is wrested from me after bitter strife.
I never yet could see the sun go down,
But I was angry in my heart.

but as a dramatist he illustrates it perfectly, in a play that is never less than good. His first act relies too much on the fun of charades for its effects, but the second is magnificent. It proves, like the last act of "The Voysey Inheritance," how a profoundly realistic technique, in the hands of a master, when inspiration is running high, can move and impress an audience. This scene, which shows the sorry pass to which the Conways have been brought after the great hopes and ambitions of 20 years earlier, is undoubtedly the best thing Mr. Priestly has ever done, and it is superbly acted by a cast that includes Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Miss Barbara Everest.

Fewer and Better Plays

By Arthur Pollock

New York

There was a day when the first week of a new season in the theaters of New York brought as many as 15 plays. Those were the days when five premières could take place on one evening without its being considered unusual. Three hundred productions a season was not unusual then, either. Today it is different. And this season gets under way in a manner particularly hesitant.

Probably that is a good sign. In the days of mass production the talking movies had not arrived to lure part of the theater's audience away from it. It had then to provide entertainment for all tastes, whereas now those tastes are limited and the best tastes get the greatest consideration. Where once any kind of play would do and all the working dramatists had no outlet save through the theater, now the choice is narrowed down and the dramatists are scattered from here to Hollywood, most of them in the neighborhood of the film studios. Only the best plays see the light of the stage. There were only a few bests at any time. Their number is less now because so many of the most talented writers find other and more profitable fields to plough.

* * *

And yet the theater is in good condition. The fine things succeed more readily than they used to. Unfortunately there are not enough of them. There never are. It has taken the producers of plays some time to notice the fact, but it seems they are becoming aware of it now. And so there is no grand rush, as soon as Labor Day arrives, to crowd the theaters with plays. Producers pause and look round. They know that it will no longer do to present anything they happen to have at hand. They have learned the wisdom of searching first for the proper thing. Plays are being written, no doubt, in as large numbers as ever. But the percentage of good ones among them is as small as ever. And those that are merely mediocre, and once would have had a chance of success, have no such chance at all today. The producer, having gambled before, when the theater was looked upon less as an art than as a game of chance, knows he must be better than a gambler now. He waits and looks and hopes to find one of the few good plays being written, and while he waits and looks and hopes, does nothing.

There are still many theaters, in spite of the small number of acceptable plays to fill them. There are still many producers, in spite of the scarcity of plays worth producing. There is still an industry trying to keep itself going by an art. Works of art have never been numerous enough to keep an industry going. Perhaps the producers of plays have realized this.

* * *

Nobody can say that this is to be an especially fine season because it hesitates to begin, but the possibility is that it will be. The producers of trash are disappearing from the theater because trash in the theater pays lower dividends than ever it did before. Those gentlemen who are left know better what they are about. The younger men appearing to take the places of the venders of trash are of a different stamp, a more enlightened generation.

While the mere gamblers linger, puzzled by the, to them, inexplicable fact that what used to make money seems to make money no longer, the few of better taste, who set before the public the things that part of the public that still goes to the theater likes, these few are the only ones who have basis for hope. It is to them that the first-rate dramatists, those still active in the theater rather than in the movies, offer their work.

So who cares if we get fewer plays than we had set before us ten years ago? Those we get are of a choicer kind, make up in quality for numbers. If we want the others we can find their equivalent on the screens all over the country. Hollywood takes care of that kind of entertainment very nicely. No one need be unhappy because his tastes are not considered. The world is full of a number of things. We shall have fewer plays and relish them more.

Eileen Crowe and F. J. McCormick in the Abbey Theater's Production of Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars." One of the Plays Included in the Repertory for Their American Tour Which Opens Sept. 20 at the Ambassador Theater in New York. They Will Visit the Major American Cities

A Revival at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It is six years since Teresa Deevy's play, "Temporal Powers," was awarded first place in the Abbey playwriting contest and then was passed over in favor of Paul Vincent Carroll's "The Things That Are Caesar's" because the latter was a first play. Both plays had their premières that season. Since then Miss Deevy's play has been revived only once.

It was a happy thought that led to the play's inclusion in the repertory selected for this year's American tour, as Miss Deevy's work is deserving of a wider, and, possibly, a more appreciative audience than Dublin provides. Its coming presentation in the United States prompted its recent staging before large audiences of which visitors composed the majority. Its reception reflected the novelty of Miss Deevy's style as well as its analytical qualities. In other words, the author has earned a recognition which she has not wholly received.

There is sardonicism in the story of Michael and Min Donovan, who, after ten years of marriage, are evicted from their home and take refuge in an old ruin.

* * *

This sordidness, however, remains subsidiary to the revelation of the characters of Michael, who loves work, although unprofitable, for its own sake, and of Min, who detests their poverty and dreams of money.

The finding of a large sum of money, hidden in the wall of the ruin, brings the conflict between husband and wife to a climax. Min sees in it the golden opportunity for a new start in life in America. Michael must consult the parish priest before making the treasure his own. Unfortunately, the priest is away and Michael returns with the money in his pocket, unaware that it has been stolen from a neighboring post office by his brother-in-law, a released convict. The latter, coming to the ruin to retrieve the money, conspires with Min to relieve Michael of it while he sleeps. Circumstance leads to a police raid and Michael is arrested. Later, released, he realizes his wife's character and, with money borrowed from his sister, he starts alone for America, full of dreams.

* * *

The unhappy little story offers scope for incisive probing of character with that economy of dialogue for which Miss Deevy is known. As an example of her early efforts to develop her own style after the Russian fashion, "Temporal Powers" illustrates the trend toward indirect treatment of themes. The new generation of Irish dramatists is inclined to be merciless in its determination to expose. Its methods are not always happy in result. Miss Deevy's way is more effective; she lays her finger on the cause of certain conditions rather than on the conditions themselves. Her characters, subtly drawn, lend themselves to fine acting, while the tempo permits of driving home traits of temperament.

In revival, "Temporal Powers" was preceded by "Spring," that ever-verdant, pitiable little tale in which T. C. Murray gives a poignant picture of the effect of conditions on character—the converse of Miss Deevy's play. In this little work M. J. Dolan and May Craig never fail to prove themselves artists.

J. J. H.

The Hollywood Bowl Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The finale of the Hollywood Bowl season (Sept. 3) was marked by the only Wagnerian program of the summer, conducted by Otto Klemperer. A deliberate yet deeply emotional reading of the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" disclosed the orchestra in magnificent form under its regular leader.

The latter part of the evening was devoted to a concert presentation of the first act of "Die Walküre." The soloists were Frederick Jagel as Siegmund, Agnes Davis as Sieglinde and Douglas Beattie as Hunding. Of the three, Mr. Jagel was the only routined Wagnerian singer, and he did much to carry along the mounting intensity necessary for this score. His clear tones and pure diction carried well back to the top seats, especially in the high and low portions; the middle voice was covered by an overly zealous orchestra. Miss Davis did what she could to round out her very pleasing lyric soprano quality to Valkyrian proportions with but limited success. By the same token Mr. Beattie was not impressive, although his work gave promise. At the close of the concert there was an ovation for Mr. Klemperer and the orchestra.

* * *

The first appearance in America of Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, conductor of the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra (Aug. 19), was a high light of the season. Konoye sounds a new and poignant note in music and from this program arose a keen desire to hear further from him in a wider range of orchestral literature. His style is poetic rather than dramatic, yet he does not lack verve and imagination. He is a master of the diminuendo, carrying it to its destination with such a lovely pianissimo as we have not heard from this orchestra before. Then too, Konoye knows how to phrase. His outlines were plastic and a subtle sense of rubato lent charm and emotional interest to whatever he played.

While the Japanese visitor's interpretations were perhaps too fragile for the Bowl, his impeccable taste gave charm and a delicate beauty to the Dvořák "New World" Symphony and to two ballets, his own "Etenraku" (Music Which Comes Through Heaven), and the "Blue Danube" by Johann Strauss.

"Etenraku," taken from an eighth-century Japanese chant, is orchestrated in the modern manner without spoiling its original flavor (at least for Western ears) and the Michio Ito Japanese Dancers in their beautiful robes gave an abstract impression of the moon. The "Blue Danube," danced with delightful delicacy and charm by Mr. Ito's American Dancers in old-fashioned lace and satin, was a perfect complement to the poetry of rhythm established by the orchestra under Konoye.

A brilliantly staged presentation of "Madam Butterfly" with the Japanese prima donna, Hizi Koyke, in the title role attracted the record attendance of the summer—estimated at well over 25,000. The soprano achieved a big success, her lovely voice lending itself well to the amplifiers necessarily used in operatic performances, where the shell is not possible as a stage background.

Frederick Jagel made an admirable Pinkerton and Elinor Mario as Suzuki not only sang her part with finished artistry but acted with a nice sense of balance that added materially to her scenes with the soprano. Allan Lindquist was well cast as Godo while the other roles were, on the whole, satisfactorily taken. Carlo Peroni conducted with intelligent regard for the needs and limitations of the Bowl, stressing melody and color rather than the finer nuances of the score. It is difficult to imagine a more advantageous natural locale for the elaborately beautiful staging given to the opera, especially in the first act.

* * *

During the summer there have been a few concerts not up to Bowl standards, in point of hackneyed material and carelessly arranged programs. Also some of the visiting conductors of whom we had heard excellent reports from the East proved to be little more than good kapellmeisters.

In any event Otto Klemperer was far and away the best all-round conductor of the season. This writer has been slow to write rapturous reviews of his interpretations. At first we were estranged by his unadulterated intellectuality of treatment; however, that attitude has now given way to a new emotional quality which, combined with his magnificent musicianship, makes him one of the great.

B. K. W.

This Business of Dancing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Posin', the Big Apple and the Suzie Q" may be just a fad to some people but it is a serious business to dance teachers, who must know the latest style in ballroom steps to keep their pupils stimulated. For probably the largest classes in social dancing are composed of boys and girls of high school and college age who constantly clamor for something new.

"Posin'" must be a lot of fun—stopping suddenly in whatever odd positions the abrupt and frequent cessations of the music leave you. "The Big Apple" ought to be round but it is said to be a modern square dance for a number of couples, with a leader calling out the figures.

* * *

Thomas E. Parson of New York, first to teach ballroom dancing by radio eight years ago, thinks that swing music literally makes the dance go as it has never gone before. It gives a lift, he says, that no other music can. In his radio talks, he creates a word picture of the dance pattern and the music does the rest. According to fan response, this limited-express method of teaching is highly successful.

Mr. Parson is one of a visiting faculty of leaders in their fields who attracted approximately 200 dancing teachers from all parts of New England, New York State, Ohio and Pennsylvania to the fourteenth annual convention of the Dancing Teachers Club of Boston—an autonomous body affiliated with the national organization, the Dancing Masters of America. The members, properly examined and vouched for before joining, attended the four-day session last week to learn new routines and improve techniques.

* * *

Other New York teachers officiating were Ivan Tarasoff, assisted by Mrs. Tarasoff, in ballet combinations and finished dances; Sonia Serova, specializing in children's work; Ernest Carlos in tap routines, and Jack Dayton in novelty tap routines. Berenice Holmes of Chicago gave what amounted to a solo performance every time she conducted a ballet ensemble. Grace Bowman Jenkins of Decatur, Illinois, demonstrated, with proficient aids, acrobatic and adagio techniques. Donald Sawyer of New York and Myron Ryder of Springfield also showed ballroom work.

Ballroom and tap drew the largest numbers onto the floor of the lobby-salon at the Hotel Bradford, where meetings were held. Ballet, requiring more, had fewer active followers. The acrobatic demonstrations were exhibitions, having few student participants.

The modern dance scarce reared its alien head. Though Ruth Eleanor Howard, editor and publisher of The American Dancer, thinks the time for its recognition has come. At the annual convention of the Dancing Masters of America this August, Charles Weidman, Grade A modernist, sustained a class of 300 throughout the convention period, thereby establishing a record for "teaching modern" in this business of dance teaching.

M. L.

New York Stage Notes

Before sailing for their American tour, the Abbey Theater Players will radiocast from Dublin Synge's "Riders to the Sea," on the evening of Sept. 19. They will open their tour in New York on Sept. 20, at the Ambassador Theater, with the first American presentation of Teresa Deevy's comedy, "Katie Roche." Other plays to be given in America are Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World," Sean O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars," and "Juno and the Paycock," Lennox Robinson's "The Far-Off Hills" and "Drama at Inish," George Shiels's "The New Gossoon," Paul V. Carroll's "Things That Are Caesar's," Teresa Deevy's "Temporal Powers," and "Silver Jubilee," by Gormas O'Daly. The last three have never been presented in America. The company will include F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, Michael J. Dolan, Arthur Shields, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Denis O'Dea, Aideen O'Connor and P. J. Carolan.

Additions to the cast of the Theater Guild's production of "To Quito and Back," which will open in Boston Sept. 20 and at the Guild Theater in New York on Oct. 4, include Harry Bellaver, Henry Levin, Jack Soanes, Walter Armin, Joseph Monneret de Villard, Manuel de Moya, Eugenia Rawls, Charles Holden, Virginia Holden, Isabel Donald, Alfonso Chavas and Leon Threadgill. Those already announced for this play are Sylvia Sydney, Leslie Banks, Joseph Buloff, Evelyn Varden, Walter N. Greasa, Francis Compton, Horace Sinclair, Lena Peters, Natalia Lanesi, George J. Lewis and Manart Kippen.

The Whitney Museum of American Art, closed to the public for six weeks, has now reopened. Sculpture, paintings and water colors from the Permanent Collection will be on view until the end of the month.

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Hawk in Dove's Feathers

OF COURSE, the day that Mr. Maploony let me know that he liked poetry was the day he bound himself over to me, the day he relinquished peace and any possibility of peace outside the stockade of the Government Printing Bureau where he worked. For it is cruelly discovered to those who have fallen into the same ambush, that a poet has no mercy. His victims, that is the innocents who have declared themselves accessible to poetry, can never henceforth be certain when they will not be subjected to it. They are, as regards the hope and practice of tranquillity, done.

For poem-writing is the most pressing indulgence there is, except, I believe, the creation of music. To compose would be, for me, the apex of human satisfaction. To compose as Tschaikowsky composed, giving the inexpressive heart explicit tones in some melody so eloquent that none will better it. Or as Brahms composed, weaving music of every emotion of humanity with such assurance and tenderness and vision that men put down whatever burden they may be carrying to listen. Such artists as these must know the nearly perfect joy, something for which the vocabulary of ecstasy is lacking an expression, unless by more music.

* * *

BUT WE LESSER musicians who must use words, we Shakespeares and Matthew Arnolds and Robert Frosts—and even we who fall a hint short of Shakespeare, we know joy too. And if we have not quite caught the syllables that our questing ear seeks, we like to ask advice. So we go up and down our acquaintance, hunting someone who is not instantly made savage by the request to attend (and so few there are!). And that is why I say that Mr. Maploony gave himself as recklessly into my hand by his own confession as if he had asked an unprincipled ruffian to help him dig up his hidden treasure on a dark night in a lonely wood. He was, simply, a goner. So, with this explanation, I need not state more fully what I was doing to Mr. Maploony on a bench in the twilight by the steamy Potomac. I was reading him a poem.

* * *

NATURALLY, I HAD not forced it down his throat. There is an art in everything. Beginning far away, but decreasing the circle, I had led him skillfully to ask me what *I* had been doing all day. The poem followed. If the reader will picture a solitary riverbank at a point rather hopeless as regards chance of rescue, a lingering radiance in the yellow summer sky, a clerk whose lineaments call for no particular description, and myself holding a manuscript, he will have the framework of Mr. Maploony's evening. I had that morning stumbled upon a memory of childhood and, detouring around more remunerative work, had pencilled it down. And suddenly I saw that it tended to be a poem; it cast a shadow. Now some poetry is opalescent and very pretty; but it is diaphanous, midge-winged, gone by noon. But your true poetry casts a shadow, making us look up with an excited interest, as a walker might search the sunshine for the wings whose shadow had swept the grass. No midge, this. So I lay in wait to try it upon Mr. Maploony, now listening. Here is the poem I read:

In the valley in the magical valley
(Step by step down by little jumps over)
I have a friend.
The hillside is steep and the maples twine
Branches with blue.
The firs make dark caves
But the sun lets ladders down to the ferns
And far, far, far away a bird sings
A little thin sliding song.
(Jump by jump down and a small boy falling
Over a leaf-filled gully.)

I find my friend pacing from tree to tree.
He keeps to the path he has slowly made
Between shade and shade.
As he skips along he talks and tosses
A hand to the sun
Or he kicks at a stone.

Everything listens with noon's attention.
But the water-gliders make fun.
I like having a friend who never says *done*.
I like having one
Who finds never an end, no end
To himself or his song.

He is like a dove in a hemlock tree,
Shadowed by green from the heat above.
If he sings, it is for nothing said,
The sleepy song of a hemlock bough
Saying *now*.
He lets everything go.

I lie down by him there on a slope of moss.
He nods and I nod and the sun-hot ground
Slips away like a fading sound.
We sleep on sleep itself for our bed.
(Tall and white through the silent wood
Shines a towering thunderhead.)

I leap awake. My dove devours
The wrath of the arrowed thundershowers.
His plumage alters. His limpid feathers
Ruff into hawk. He shouts. He falls
Like a hawk from the height. His gleamy walls
Pour thunder. I shiver and stare
At my dove grown hawk. When the thunder lessens
My rain-torn friend leads me out and I follow.
The wood turns meadow and all that I know
Is: my dove is gone, will my hawk too go?
And I cry as I see that I cannot hold
A day or a friend or the tale nurse told.

From the valley from the mysterious valley
(Step by step up through rain-beaded bushes)
I pick my way.
I have said good-by to my foam-feathered friend.
From the ridge I look back to his purple home
Where that morning came and the moon will come;
But only today and only today
Do I hear what I felt but could not say:
Be dove, be hawk; my heart accepts.
Narrow or widen, shrink or brim,
Race from the wood or hug the dim,
Shadow of trees, or take the dream.
That night will bring to a pooled stream,
Never and never more will I
Clutch at a brook-friend passing by,
Never again misunderstand
The ways of water for those of land,
Nor seek to hold what I cannot hold:
Time and a friend and a tale told.

* * *

I FINISHED AND waited. The severest critic has usually the sense, the tact—well then, the simple generosity—to say something pleasant before destroying one's effort. So I waited. Even the unkindest listener makes some polite gesture before passing on to his own concerns. It may be only a "I like that, though . . ." or a "It's quite nice, but . . ." And still I waited. Mr. Maploony was gazing dreamily over the torpid Potomac.

"Well?" I prompted.

He started. "Oh, yes. Excuse me," he mumbled, "I was thinking. It took me back. . . ."

Relief untensed me; the poem then was valid.

"Why is it that going back is a poem in itself?" asked Mr. Maploony, rather disappointingly diverging from the subject. "Is it because childhood is poetry?"

"Was yours?" I asked. "In your childhood wasn't each day starkly real, filled with the sharpest kind of practical joys and prosaic sorrows? You never heard of poetry or thought of it then. Your days were full of multiplication tables and being driven to bed and even the things you made up were real and immediate. No, it is only the looking back that invests them with the atmosphere of poetry. Valleys only appear purple from the heights. But, going back to my poem, what criticism have you?"

"Well," Mr. Maploony said. "You're right about the shadow. It casts one. Anything that opaque would. But I got part of it, anyway. It carried me along like your stream. Poetry is like a stream, isn't it? It's more than just the water, the meaning. . . ."

"Yes, yes," I said. "But, to return to the subject. What did you find so opaque?"

"Perhaps you had better read it again," Mr. Maploony said, with a sigh.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Photograph by Satigny, Paris, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUDY OF AUTUMN FLOWERS

WHETHER this floral group is flood-lit by artificial means or not is hard to say, but one prefers to think that the flowers, so simply arranged in their homely jar without any apparent effort at artistic effect, are receiving their brilliant illumination from the full glow of an autumnal sun.

With the aid of a dark background the variety of blossoms and leaves forms an effective pattern in silhouette, the lovely detail of petals and foliage being sharply accented in the intense light.

It is an interesting study, in which nothing is permitted to distract the attention from the central theme.

"God's remedy for error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN are keen or less constantly seeking a remedy for disease, maladjustment, it may be, as discontent, sickness, sorrow, impoverishment, or any other of the various effects of perplexed thinking. Human life seems to be a struggle between good and evil, with the forces of evil oftentimes apparently winning against good. Many who have come to think soberly, profess a belief in a supreme power that is just and good; yet how to dispose of that which seems successfully to oppose this supreme power is not clear to them.

This ancient question has never been answered except through spiritual revelation. And to aspiring thought has come the answer, as voiced in the Scriptures, that Truth is infinite power. In the song of Moses is found this noble exhortation (Deuteronomy 32:1, 3, 4): "Hear, O earth, the words of my mouth. . . . I will publish the name of the Lord: ascribe ye greatness unto our God. He is the Rock, his work is perfect: . . . a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he." And in the next verse is uncovered the source of all the suffering of the world: "They have corrupted themselves, their spot is not the spot of his children." Herein is the diagnosis and the remedy. God has not sent or permitted error, He knows no evil. All that He has made is perfect. "They have corrupted themselves." Mortals have accepted the deception that there is a power apart from God; that matter is real, sentient, substantial; that life and intelligence are material and separated from God.

This falsehood is the basic error in all forms of discordant experience. And the remedy in every instance is the unchanging fact that God is infinite, All. In her exposition of the Science of Mind-healing, Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 142, 143), "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue." In a somewhat more extended explanation she shows the nature of Truth and of error, and makes plain the reason for the human struggle (*Ibid.*, p. 466): "Truth is immortal, error is mortal. Truth is limitless; error is limited. Truth is intelligent; error is non-intelligent. Moreover, Truth is real, and error is unreal." And she adds, "This last statement contains the point you will most reluctantly admit, although first and last it is the most important to understand."

Since the discovery and establishment of Christian Science, men have begun to work out their problems with an intelligent spiritual assurance unknown since the ministry of Christ Jesus, who understood God as Truth and Love, and man as the reflection of Truth and Love. And he said that all should know the truth and should be free; and again, that through this understanding they should do the works he did, in healing the sick and the sinning, in comforting and blessing all.

The human sense of endless struggle is, then, the resistance of a false sense of existence to the truth of being, wherein all is harmonious and good. In the end, error always defeats itself, for nothing exists but Truth and the good, the pure, and the beautiful which express it. These unalterable facts of real being—that God is All, and that man is wholly spiritual—are now made available to all men through Christian Science. And each one who turns to it, seeking light and healing, can learn rightly to apply its teachings. The work is essentially the same in all instances of healing, namely, scientifically distinguishing between the unreal and the real, accepting Truth alone, knowing that God and the real man are good and inseparable.

There may sometimes seem to be an even sharper struggle than before, as the individual begins to see wherein the human must surrender to the divine. But as the real, the divinely good and beautiful, becomes clearer, error necessarily begins to disappear, for it is powerless, unattractive, insubstantial. For example, one may stubbornly cling to a personal sense of love, with its tendencies to jealousy and fear, fearing that he is being asked to give up something good. But when the light of Love, as Truth, dawns upon his consciousness, he beholds spiritual selfhood, and learns to uplift his sense of love into a purer affection and permanence.

Each one seeking the way in Christian Science can learn how to apply its divine Principle and rules. In "Miscellaneous Writings," in explaining how one can use this spiritually mental method, Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 220, 221), "If with the certainty of Science he knows that an error of belief has not the power of Truth, and cannot, does not, produce the slightest effect, it has no power over him." And in the same paragraph she explains further, "Error produces physical sufferings, and these sufferings show the fundamental Principle of Christian Science; namely, that error and sickness are one, and Truth is their remedy." The magnitude of this revelation and of its effects upon the race is not fully grasped today. But vast numbers of individuals know, through the healings they have received, that they have found Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Gottes Heilmittel gegen Irrtum"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen suchen mehr oder weniger beständig ein Heilmittel gegen Disharmonie, die sich als Unzufriedenheit, Krankheit, Leid, Verarmung oder irgend eine andere der vielen Folgen verwirrten Denkens bekunden mag. Das menschliche Leben scheint ein Ringen zwischen dem Guten und dem Bösen zu sein, in dem die Kräfte des Bösen oft den Sieg über das Gute davonzutragen scheinen. Viele, die nüchtern denken gelernt haben, bekennen, daß sie an eine höchste Macht glauben, die gerecht und gut ist; aber wie über das zu verfügen ist, was sich dieser höchsten Macht erfolgreich zu widersetzen scheint, ist ihnen nicht klar.

Diese alte Frage ist, ausgenommen durch geistige Offenbarung, nie beantwortet worden. Und zu dem höher strebenden Denken ist die in der Heiligen Schrift geäußerte Antwort gekommen, daß die Wahrheit unendliche Macht ist. In dem Lied Mose's finden wir folgende treffliche Ermahnung (5. Mose 32, 1. 3. 4): „Die Erde höre die Rede meines Mundes. . . . Ich will den Namen des Herrn preisen. Gebt unserm Gott allein die Ehre! Er ist ein Fels. Seine Werke sind unsträflich. . . . Treu ist Gott und kein Böses an ihm; gerecht und fromm ist er". Und im nächsten Vers ist das Geheimnis alles Leidens in der Welt aufgedeckt: „Die verkehrte und böse Art fällt von ihm ab; sie sind Schandflecken und nicht seine Kinder". Hier haben wir die Diagnose und das Heilmittel. Gott hat den Irrtum weder gesandt noch zugelassen. Er kennt nichts Böses. Alles, was Er gemacht hat, ist vollkommen. „Die verkehrte und böse Art fällt von ihm ab". Die Sterblichen haben die Täuschung hingenommen, daß es eine von Gott getrennte Macht gebe; daß die Materie wirklich, wesenhaft und substantiell sei; daß Leben und Intelligenz materiell und von Gott getrennt seien.

Diese Unwahrheit ist der grundlegende Irrtum in allen Formen unangenehmer Erfahrung. Und das Heilmittel in jedem Falle ist die unwandelbare Tatsache, daß Gott unendlich—das All—ist. In ihrer Darlegung der Wissenschaft des Gemüts-Heilens schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 143): „Wahrheit ist Gottes Heilmittel gegen Irrtum jeder Art, und Wahrheit zerstört nur das, was unwahr ist". In einer etwas ausführlicheren Erklärung zeigt sie das Wesen der Wahrheit und des Irrtums sowie den Grund des menschlichen Ringens (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 466): „Wahrheit ist unsterblich; Irrtum ist sterblich. Wahrheit ist unbegrenzt; Irrtum ist begrenzt. Wahrheit ist intelligent; Irrtum ist nicht-intelligent. Ferner, Wahrheit ist wirklich, und Irrtum ist unwirklich". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Diese letzte Behauptung enthält den Punkt, den du äußerst widerwillig zugeben wirst, obgleich er von Anfang bis zu Ende der wichtigste ist, den es zu verstehen gibt".

Seit der Entdeckung und der Gründung der Christlichen Wissenschaft bemühen sich die Menschen, ihre Probleme mit intelligenter geistiger Gewißheit auszuarbeiten, die seit dem Wirken Christi Jesu, der verstand, daß Gott die Wahrheit und die Liebe und der Mensch die Widerspiegelung der Wahrheit und der Liebe ist, unbekannt war. Und er sagte, daß alle die Wahrheit erkennen und frei werden sollten, und ferner, daß sie durch dieses Verständnis die Werke tun sollten, die er tat, indem sie die Kranken und die Sünder heilen und alle ermutigen und segnen.

Der menschliche Sinn endlosen Ringens ist also der Widerstand eines falschen Sinnes des Daseins gegen die Wahrheit des Seins, in der alles harmonisch und gut ist. Letzten Endes vernichtet sich der Irrtum immer selber; denn nichts als die Wahrheit besteht und das Gute, das Reine und das Schöne, die sie ausdrücken. Diese unwandelbaren Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins—daß Gott das All ist, und daß der Mensch rein geistig ist—sind heute allen Menschen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft zugänglich gemacht. Und jeder, der sich ihr zuwendet und Erleuchtung und Heilung sucht, kann ihre Lehren recht anwenden lernen. Die Arbeit ist im wesentlichen bei allen Heilungsfällen dieselbe, nämlich: wissenschaftliches Unterscheiden zwischen dem Unwirklichen und dem Wirklichen; Annehmen der Wahrheit allein und wissen, daß Gott und der wirkliche Mensch gut und unzertrennlich sind.

Das Ringen kann sich zuweilen sogar zu verschärfen scheinen, wenn der einzelne zu sehen beginnt, worin das Menschliche dem Göttlichen nachgeben muß. Wenn aber das Wirkliche, das göttlich Gute und Schöne klarer wird, beginnt der Irrtum unvermeidlich zu verschwinden; denn er ist machtlos, nicht anziehend, wesenlos. Jemand kann sich z.B. hartnäckig an einen persönlichen Sinn von Liebe mit seinen Neigungen zu Eifersucht und Furcht klammern und befürchten, daß von ihm verlangt werde, etwas Gutes aufzugeben. Dämmert aber in seinem Bewußtsein die Erleuchtung, daß die Liebe die Wahrheit ist, so sieht er das geistige Selbst und lernt seinen Sinn von Liebe zu einer reineren Neigung und Beständigkeit erheben.

Jeder, der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft den Weg sucht, kann ihr göttliches Prinzip und ihre göttlichen Regeln anwenden lernen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings", indem sie erklärt, wie man dieses geistig mentale Verfahren anwenden kann (S. 220, 221): „Wenn jemand mit der Gewißheit der Wissenschaft weiß, daß eine irrige Annahme nicht die Macht der Wahrheit hat und nicht die geringste Wirkung hervorruft oder hervorrufen kann, so hat sie keine Macht über ihn". Und in demselben Abschnitt erklärt sie weiter: „Irrtum ruft körperliche Leiden hervor, und diese Leiden zeigen das grundlegende Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft, nämlich daß Irrtum und Krankheit ein und dasselbe sind und ihr Heilmittel die Wahrheit ist". Die Größe dieser Offenbarung und ihrer Wirkungen auf das Menschengeschlecht wird heute noch nicht voll erfaßt. Aber zahllose Menschen wissen durch die Heilungen, die ihnen zuteil wurden, daß sie die Wahrheit gefunden haben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.).

Autumn

FROST loves the little towns
With wooden walks to whiten,
And many leafy trees
Whose color it may brighten.

JANICE BLANCHARD

The Alcotts Come to Boston

THE school in Philadelphia established in March, 1833, lasted until the fall of 1834. In the latter part of 1833, Bronson wrote in his diary:

"The nature of the experiment in which I am to engage, removed from popular appreciation, is in itself a bar to success. There are only a few who duly appreciate the ends or understand the means by which the advancement of humanity is to be attained. The few are in the darkness of twilight regarding the whole matter and the mass of mankind wholly in the dark; often so fraught with prejudice and false opinion—with zeal without knowledge or knowledge without zeal—that a generous plan for the improvement of men would excite opposition and the worst form of sectarian jealousy. The fear of innovation—the idea of crumbling away the old foundation of opinion or practice—weighs down whatever promises well to mankind.

"Boston seems adapted to my purpose better than any other city. Purer views of man prevail there, society is riper, intellectual and moral wealth are more equally diffused and the experiments made there on man and opinion have prepared the way for those I have in view. There, too, is a more intelligent sympathy for the improvement of humanity, freer toleration of variant opinions and a more generous philanthropy than can be found elsewhere."

It was true that Boston was taking a greater interest in the things Bronson had written about education than Philadelphia. Doctor Channing, the great Unitarian, Elizabeth Peabody, a Greek pupil of Emerson, Emerson himself, and many others whose fame has proved less permanent were urging the Alcotts to come back to Boston.

Bronson and Abba were only too eager to come. The circle of people in Philadelphia who took an interest in the new education was very small. And these two looked upon Boston as their Mecca, as the one spot where the soil lay waiting for the reception and rich cultivation of Bronson's ideas. . . .

So on a beautiful summer day there disembarked in Boston from the Philadelphia steamer an extraordinarily interesting group of people. There was a tall man, blond, with a beautiful, gentle face; a tall woman with splendid dark eyes, and brilliant coloring, each of them carrying a child. The larger child of three in her father's arms was blonde like him, and she looked about her with the same placid, humorous eyes. The smaller child, of two, in her mother's arms, was a replica of her mother. She jumped and wriggled in the strong, tender arms, begged to be put down and stared with brilliant, stormy eyes at the crowds about her. Little Louisa May Alcott had come to the Boston that after many years was to take her to its heart.—HONORÉ WILLSIE MORROW in "The Father of Little Women" (Boston: Little, Brown).

Great Bergs of the Antarctic

AND a week after leaving Dunedin the air grew colder and far off to the westward we saw our first berg. It shone pure white against the horizon, a square block of snow ice from the continent toward which we were heading.

It was the first of many, but it was long before we became accustomed to their stately presence. They had the appearance of sentinels, drifting out on ceaseless guard of the lost land. There is something indescribably beautiful in an Antarctic berg. Flat-topped, symmetrical, sharp-sided, as though cut out by the sweep of a gigantic sword, they sit the water like glistening and immobile white islands. They were the only white things I saw in the Antarctic, where the snow is touched with all the colors of the rainbow. But on a summer day in these cold seas, with the pale sun shining overhead, the bergs glistened a pure and glorious white. Where the sea had cut caverns in their sides, was a soft blue, a blue so deep that it seemed unreal, but these grottos were infrequently in the bergs we saw that spring, and the memory holds chiefly an impression of virginal snow, glittering like a gem upon a dark sea.

Hour after hour they came up on the horizon, grew to magnificent proportions and marched by, as the small ships skirted them. Once seven of them appeared in a row, like companies of ice guards passing in review in a long echelon. We went to the east of them, only a few hundred yards from the largest, which was at least a mile long. Waves broke against the white cliff and shot fifty feet into the air. The onslaught of the sea, constant and terrific, had seemingly no effect upon the vast presence of that strange wanderer. Austere and silent, brooding over the waters, it went on as if indestructible. We watched it, fascinated. Only the great crevasses at one side, deep holes into which the water swept, then broke and poured out again, gave presage of the slow disintegration which must some day take place further north. The next year we saw these great bergs breaking up, carved by the seas into crenellated castles, great arches, grotesque and awe-inspiring forms, the sea beneath them littered with the debris of their passing. But now they defied the element which tore at them; in supreme and mighty indifference, they greeted us, and went by.—From "South of the Sun," by RUSSELL OWEN (New York: John Day).

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Italy Drafts Modified Plan For Control of Sea Piracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 14—Italy is unlikely to accept the anti-piracy agreement reached by the nine-power conference at Nyon Saturday in its present form and will suggest modifications that would render the Mediterranean plan agreeable to this country and to Germany, it is learned from reliable sources.

In submitting the text of the Nyon proposals to the Fascist Foreign Minister the British and French Chargés d'Affaires are believed to have indicated that the plan was not a rigid and definitive one but was open to modification, and that their governments would consider any suggestions that Italy would care to put forward.

Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano are now examining the Mediterranean plan and after consulting Germany will submit their observations within the next 48 hours.

While Italy approves the exclusion of Soviet Russia from the Mediterranean patrol she objects to the limited zone allotted to herself as a great Mediterranean power. Italy claims the right to have a zone entrusted to her as large and important as that allotted to Britain and France.

Moreover Italy is expected to insist once again on the recognition of belligerent rights to Gen. Francisco Franco's government. Recognition of a state of war in Spain and of the status of belligerents to the two conflicting powers, it is held here, is the only legitimate means of putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean.

Outside of this way, it is argued, all of the solutions would be impracticable and juridically imperfect and could only complicate the situation further with the risk of involving all of Europe in conflict.

Italy, however, is doubtful about Britain and France's willingness to grant belligerent rights to the Franco regime in Spain and for this reason she is somewhat pessimistic on the outcome of present diplomatic negotiations.

In any case, however, Italy would welcome a re-examination of the whole Spanish problem by the International Non-Intervention Committee in London.

German Regime Cool To Mediterranean Plan; Wants Franco Recognized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 14—The Nyon conference arrangements for safeguarding international shipping in the Mediterranean is not likely to win Germany's co-operation, according to informed opinion here today.

While Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, was at the party rally at Nuremberg last Sunday, he discussed the whole position with Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, and later talked with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Col. Gen. Hermann Göring and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Cabinet Ministers.

The exclusion of Soviet Russia from participation in the naval control of the Mediterranean and the decision that each state should patrol its own coastal waters are considered constructive. But disappointment is expressed that belligerent rights will not be granted to either party in the Spanish civil war.

This problem of control, it is said, is primarily Italian, not a German problem, since the latter is a leading Mediterranean power. But Italy seems to be helped along by the German press, which considers it both tactless and meaningless that England and France imagine they alone can patrol and control that sea and that Italy should be satisfied with its particular part of the Mediterranean, namely the Tyhrrenian Sea.

England and France must come to realise it is felt that the only effective step will be taken when they agree to exclude the Comintern from that part of Spain still held by Gen. Francisco Franco's opponents.

Soviet Press Claims Point Against Italy In Nyon Naval Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP)—A technical victory over Italy—although an incomplete one—was claimed today by the Soviet press as a result of the Nyon anti-piracy conference.

Izvestia, the Government organ, pointed out that the Mediterranean patrol plan "does not deprive the Soviet Union in case of necessity of the right to carry out independent action to defend merchant shipping against any interference on the open sea."

This was interpreted by foreign circles as an indication that Soviet warships would be sent into the Mediterranean proper to convoy Russian freighters only if the mysterious piratical attacks continue.

(The Nyon plan, as disclosed in advance of the signing of the nine-power protocol, scheduled for today, would assign the Black Sea to Russia as her patrol zone but permit convoys for merchantmen.)

Pravda, the Communist Party organ, asserted that, while Britain and France called the Nyon conference, the results were obtained only through outspoken activity of the Soviet Union which formally accused Italy of two submarine attacks on Soviet cargo ships.

Patrol Plan Compared

By a Staff Artist

What European Attack on Sea Piracy Means.
Area Covered by Powers' Control in the Mediterranean Is Equal to the Entire American Coast Line From Maine to Florida

Closed Law School Kept Going by Judge

HUMBOLDT, Iowa, Sept. 14 (AP)—Law students are still "graduating" from Humboldt College, even though that institution closed its doors 22 years ago.

Judge D. F. Coyle is teacher of free law classes for business men and women and students who want legal training. The institution ceased operating in 1915, when the judge was head of the law school, but he did not permit the closing to interfere with his instruction. He immediately started thrice-a-week home classes, and he has graduated 50 students. Judge Coyle served 14 years on the district bench here.

Nyon Pact Protects All Neutral Shipping

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Mediterranean anti-piracy naval accord says in part:

Whereas these attacks (by submarines) are violations of the rules of international law referred to in Part IV of the Treaty of London of April 22, 1930, with regard to the sinking of merchant ships . . .

Whereas, without in any way admitting the right of either party to the conflict in Spain to exercise belligerent rights or to interfere with merchant ships on the high seas . . . it is necessary in the first place to agree upon certain special collective measures. . . .

In view thereof, the undersigned . . . have agreed upon the following provisions . . .

Participating powers will instruct their naval forces to take action . . . with the view to the protection of all merchant ships not belonging to either of the conflicting Spanish parties.

1. Any submarine which attacks such a ship in any manner contrary to the rules of international law . . . shall be considered and, if possible, destroyed.

2. These instructions shall extend to any submarine encountered in the vicinity of a position where a ship not belonging to either of the conflicting Spanish parties recently has been attacked . . . in circumstances which give valid grounds for belief the submarine was guilty of the attack.

3. In order to facilitate putting into force of the above arrangements in a practical manner, the participating powers have agreed upon the following arrangements:

In the western Mediterranean and Malta channel, with the exception of the Tyrrhenian Sea which may form the subject of a special arrangement, the British and French fleets will operate both on the high seas and in the territorial waters of the participating powers in accordance with the division of the area agreed upon by the two governments.

In the eastern Mediterranean, each of the participating powers will operate in its own territorial waters. On the high seas, with the exception of the Adriatic Sea, the British and French fleets will operate up to the entrance to the Dardanelles. . . .

Other participating governments possessing a sea border on the Mediterranean will undertake . . . to furnish these fleets any assistance that may be asked for. In particular, they will permit them to take action in their territorial waters and use each of their ports as they shall indicate.

There follow provisions regulating the use of submarines legitimately operating in the Mediterranean.

The participating powers further undertake not to allow the presence in their respective territorial waters of any foreign submarines except in case of urgent distress or where conditions previously prescribed are fulfilled.

The participating powers also agree, in order to simplify the problems involved in carrying out the measures above described, that they will severally advise their merchant shipping to follow certain main routes in the Mediterranean agreed upon among them. . . .

Collects Typewriters as Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—On the search for old typewriters, the collection of which is his particular hobby, Alderman Carl P. Dietz of Milwaukee recently visited this city.

Mr. Dietz has collected and presented to the Milwaukee museum 350 typewriters, all related to one of the world's first typewriters which was produced in 1868 by C. L. Sholes, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and Carlos Glidden. Since he started his search for some of these early machines, he has discovered that the Sholes and Glidden original gave rise to 300 manufacturers, producing machines under 742 names.

The earliest "writing machines" were decorated with roses and lilies of the valley and advertised as "ornaments to any parlor," but even this apparently did not enhance their popularity, as it was not for several more years that people began using them in large numbers, Mr. Dietz said.

In New York last fall he found a Japanese machine with more than 3000 characters on lead type. He has also the original experimental model, built with piano keys on which Sholes and Glidden worked.

Modern Garage in Greece

American-made equipment is to be installed in the first modern garage to be operated in Greece.

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announce

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Despite the general rise in clothing and other commodities this Fall, Richman Brothers New Fall Suits and Topcoats are now ready for your inspection AT NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. And no one needs to be told that Richman Brothers never lower quality in order to meet a price.

For more than half a century, it has been our policy to make the finest clothes we knew how at a price everyone can easily afford to pay, and in the face of present costs of woolens, trimmings and workmanship, OUR VALUES NOW ARE THE GREATEST IN OUR ENTIRE LONG HISTORY.

There always have been, and always will be, cheap clothes, made of inferior materials and workmanship, to sell at a price. We've never made such clothes before, and we are not making such clothes now. Please remember this, because it's more important now than ever.

Richman Brothers give you the same 14 to 15 ounce all-virgin-wool suitings; the same flawless workmanship; the same up-to-the-minute smartness; the same unrestricted selection; the same guaranteed perfect fit; the same one low price.

Under existing conditions, we consider the maintenance of our one low price and our single standard of quality the greatest achievement in our 58 years of clothing making.

Surely it is evident to everyone that now...more than ever ...Richman Brothers Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats and Evening Clothes stand out as the best and greatest buy of them all.

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Rush Begins As Hall Resigns Court Position

Many Names Mentioned for Chief Justice of Superior Court

Politicians Busy

Incumbent in Retiring Is Taking Advantage of the New Pension Law

The rush of politicians for the $13,000-a-year appointment as Chief Justice of the Superior Court was under way at full speed today, following the resignation of Walter Perley Hall, the incumbent, yesterday.

Chief Justice Hall, by his retirement, is taking advantage of the new pension act under which judges retiring voluntarily after 70 years of age receive annual pensions set at three-fourths of their salary. Chief Justice Hall's pension thus will be $9750 a year.

His retirement has been expected for several months. In fact, when James M. Curley, former Governor, was attempting to find judicial posts for his political debtors at the end of his term, Chief Justice Hall's resignation was subject of a persistent rumor.

Many Mentioned

Candidates for the Superior Court post are numerous. Yet Gov. Charles F. Hurley's favored candidate, Judge Joseph W. Monahan of the Middlesex Superior Court, has refused advancement, telling the Governor he is satisfied to retain his probate post. It is possible, however, the Governor may again offer the Superior Court appointment to Judge Monahan before submitting a nominee to the Executive Council possibly tomorrow.

Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, a Republican leader, is one of the active candidates for the post, having visited the Governor yesterday. For some time Senator McSweeney has made it known he would enjoy a judicial appointment.

In addition the rumor that Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston may be appointed to the bench has been revived, although earlier the Mayor announced he would remain Mayor until the end of his term.

Should Governor Hurley select Chief Justice Hall's successor from the Superior Court bench it is understood his choice will lie between Associate Justice Louis S. Cox of Methuen, a Republican; Associate Justice Edward F. Hanify of Fall River, and Associate Justice Daniel T. O'Connell of Boston, both Democrats.

Other Possibilities

Another possibility is John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary, although many political observers believe the Governor will retain the services of Mr. Mahoney in the executive chambers for some time, because of his record of efficiency.

Among the others mentioned as possible successors to the retiring Chief Justice are: Judge John E. Swift, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor when Joseph B. Ely was re-elected, and former law partner of Senator David I. Walsh; James J. Ronan, first assistant Attorney General; and Judge Alan G. Buttrick of the Clinton District Court.

Chief Justice Hall is the first high court judge to take advantage of the pension act which became effective Aug. 28. Two district court judges, William F. Bacon of Newton and Frederic A. Fisher, already have tendered their resignations under the act. Judge Bacon has since passed on.

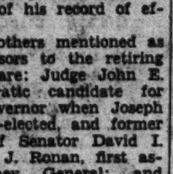
Approximately 30 judges are eligible for voluntary retirement and three-quarter salary pension. While three members of the Supreme Court bench are eligible, only one, Associate Justice John C. Crosby, has been the subject of retirement rumors.

These rumors have been denied by Judge Crosby but they still persist.

Chief Justice Hall, by his retirement, is ending 26 years' service on the bench. He was appointed to the Superior Court in 1911 by Gov. Eugene Foss and elevated to the Chief Justiceship in 1922 by Gov. Channing H. Cox. His previous record included service as assistant Attorney General, assistant District Attorney of Worcester County, city solicitor of Fitchburg and member of the old state railroad commission.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire: Generally fair and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday cloudy and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts:—Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair, somewhat warmer in the interior.

Rhode Island:—Fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair, somewhat warmer in the interior.

Connecticut:—Fair slightly cooler in the interior tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:—Fresh winds mostly westerly and generally fair tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	63	Minneapolis	62	74
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	70	80	New York	66	86
Denver	52	80	Norfolk	62	76
Detroit	62	80	Philadelphia	64	80
Kansas City	66	76	St. Louis	66	74
Los Angeles	70	82	San Francisco	54	70
Miami	76	90	Washington	66	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 14.
B—Maximum, Sept. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:11 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 7:48 a. m.; height, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:26 p. m.

Ford Plant Jobs Held Open To Dismissed Men

In Boston Today

Ford Men Told Jobs Still Open

Former employees of the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant in Somerville who were laid off last May 27 were promised their jobs back today, if and when production reaches the point it was when they were discharged.

This promise, or statement, was made at the National Labor Relations Board hearing in the Federal Building by Arthur J. Santry, attorney for the Ford company. It came in examination of one of 22 former workers allegedly dismissed for union activities, the basis of the charges brought against the Ford Company by the Committee for Industrial Organization as a violation of the Wagner Act.

It was understood that this promise applies also to the 128 other workers discharged at the same time.

The witness, Herman C. Maddows of Somerville, who testified that for five and a half years he was employed as a "spray" man on paint jobs, was asked by Mr. Santry if he wanted his job back. When Mr. Maddows said, "Yes," Mr. Santry promised re-employment. This was objected to by Edward Schneider, counsel for the Labor Board, but was overruled by Trial Examiner James C. Batten, who ruled that Mr. Santry had authority to speak for the Ford Company.

At the beginning of his testimony,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Kelly Criticizes Action of Hurley

A letter announcing cancellation by the Constitutional Sesquicentennial Committee of the Constitution Day meeting scheduled to have been held in Faneuil Hall on Friday, was dispatched this morning by Lt. Gov. Francis E. Kelly to 2468 patriotic and historic organizations which had been invited to participate in it. Many of them, according to the Lieutenant Governor, had already accepted the invitation.

"I deeply regret to inform you and your organization," the letter read, "that this affair was cancelled at Monday's meeting of the commission because of specific orders to cancel it issued by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who is one of the 13 members of this commission and, due to his position, controls the action of some of its members.

"The reason for the Governor's unwarranted, unpatriotic and last minute unfairness in not allowing your organization to participate in the celebration of this historic day are best known to the Governor."

Governor Hurley gave as his reason for asking cancellation of Faneuil Hall meeting, that it would conflict with the big Constitution Day parade which has been arranged for the same day.

It is now planned to hold the meeting on Feb. 6 in Faneuil Hall.

Federal Court Admits Attorneys

Thirty-three attorneys, including one woman, were admitted to Federal practice in the Federal District Court today. On the bench were Judges Elisha H. Brewster, George C. Sweeney and Hugh D. McLellan.

Trail of Simpson Escape Followed

The night Edward P. Simpson, now facing trial for the murder of two Newton patrolmen, escaped from the Charles Street jail, he left behind a hacksaw, an 18-inch Stilson wrench and a pinch bar of about the same size.

With these implements, on that night of April 25, he sawed through three-quarter inch bars at the bottom of his cell door, sawed through stout bars covering a window, knocked out a metal screen and later ripped the locks off the inside and the outside jail gates.

Guards at the jail are still in the dark as to how the instruments of delivery came into Simpson's hands. None heard a sound that aroused their suspicions. To this they testified today at the investigation being conducted by the City Council Committee on Prisons in City Council chamber while Councilor John F. Dowd, author of the order for the investigation, implied by his questions that the delivery was an "inside job."

Councilor Dowd reiterated that because of the delay in notifying the Boston police, Simpson's escape was facilitated.

Guards who took the stand today were Joseph G. McSweeney, Abraham J. Goodman and John L. Sweeney. Guard McSweeney testified that he saw Simpson in his cell before lights were out at 9 p. m. and that the first he knew of the break was at 9:35 or 9:40. He aided in searching the prison yard and buildings for the prisoner. He said he checked the prisoners who remained and notified his superior officer.

Guard Goodman testified that the yard was patrolled once or twice a night. Previous testimony set this routine as every 40 minutes.

Guard Sweeney, who discovered

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

C.I.O. Wool Drive Meets Opposition

A last-minute move by unidentified forces to combat the Committee for Industrial Organization's drive to enroll 11,000 workers of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass., has been started, according to C. I. O. officials.

Pamphlets printed in Italian and English and signed by Fred E. Beal, former organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, who is now a fugitive from a North Carolina second degree murder sentence, are being distributed among woolen workers on the eve of collective bargaining elections tomorrow and Thursday.

The pamphlet attacks the C. I. O. and John L. Lewis as dictatorial, unrepresentative of the workers and allied with Communists. It urges a revival of the old National Textile Workers Union in order that it may be placed on the ballot beside the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

Although the State Federation of Labor has declared war upon the textile division of the C. I. O., Francis P. Fenton, legislative agent of the Federation, said his group was not sponsoring Beal and is taking no part in the Lawrence situation.

Babson Views Selfishness As Economic Evil

Application of Christianity Urged at Meeting of Executives Club

Future Discussed

Selfishness—root of economic and social troubles—must be overcome and the only way to accomplish it is by application of Christianity, Roger W. Babson, head of Babson's Statistical Organization, today told members and friends of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Optimistic regarding politics and labor, with Congress no longer "an echo board," Mr. Babson, in his annual "outlook message" declared the favorable factors far outweigh the unfavorable factors for the next year or two at least. Yet he sees inflation and a "20-cent dollar" steadily nearing.

"Controlling crops, managing money, legislating wages, hours or prices, or giving relief, will not eliminate selfishness, the root of our economic and social troubles," he said. "Some year the instalment debts of Main Street and the federal debts of Pennyman Avenue will become due when there will be no money to pay them. The vicious new tax on undistributed earnings, if continued, can make the next depression worse than the last. But that is in the future.

Only Hope

"The only hope for this old world lies in making an honest attempt to try Christianity. We talk and preach about it, but we have never tried it. Selfishness can be tempered only by changing the hearts of men—by being 'born again.' Legislation is fruitless, war is useless and even education seems to be largely a veneer. This is why the Church interests me so greatly.

"I am optimistic on politics and labor," Mr. Babson continued. "Congress is at last no longer an echo board. The New Deal is at last being questioned by the Democrats themselves. My father had a motto: 'Let no one beat you in waiting.' Remember it. Right always wins in the end. Conservative Democrats are again coming to their senses, while radical Republicans are cutting their throats. Even the President has decided to give up great remedies; but to let us make as much as we can and then take it away in taxes."

After analyzing five favorable and an equal number of unfavorable currents of today, Mr. Babson declared that "the next year or two at least, the favorable factors far outweigh the unfavorable factors."

General business is bound to be better this fall than last fall, he said. "Farmers, wage workers, and stockholders will all have more money to spend. I am forecasting no boom; but I do promise business improvement.

"High grade bonds have seen their peak. We are in a gradually declining bond market. As to stocks, I am still bullish for the next few months. Certain stocks are bound to sell much higher. If the country enters a period of real inflation, the bull market has only just started."

Machinery Offsets

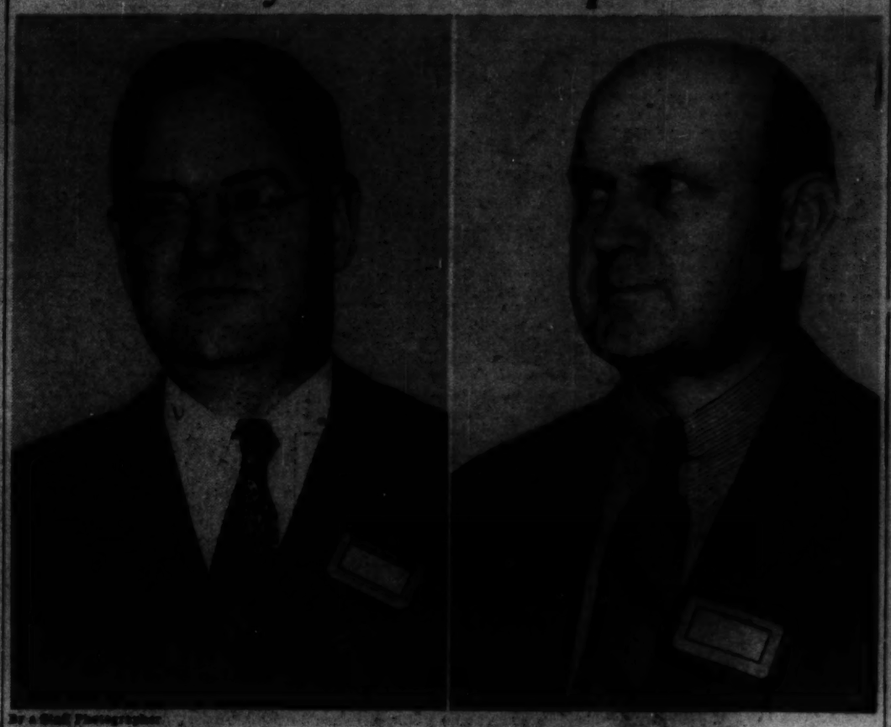
To a large extent the harmful effects of inflation have been thus far offset by labor saving machinery and speeding up production, Mr. Babson stated. "This, however, has retarded employment. Therefore, inflation is largely responsible for our unemployment situation today."

As to the future, no one knows, he said. "I say that the chances are six to four that we are headed toward a 20-cent dollar. How else will our huge personal, corporation and public debts be paid? Inflation or repudiation seems very possible. Remember that the total world income will not pay two per cent on the total capital invested. The laws of mathematics cannot be set aside by a Supreme Court.

"As for labor troubles, Lewis has been enjoying a bull labor market. He may quit in time; but the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

They Watch Civic Expenses



By a Staff Photographer

Charles J. Fox, City Auditor of Boston

Roy A. Knox, Director, Los Angeles Bureau of Budget and Efficiency

Race Track Used Patrons' Funds, Hartigan Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14—Testimony intended to show that the Narragansett Racing Association "made use" of $58,000 of funds remaining from uncashed winning tickets at the track was given a hearing before the State Racing Commission today.

The evidence was presented by Attorney General John P. Hartigan in an effort to prove the charge of Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the racing commission that the track has been mismanaged and its operating license should be revoked.

At a stormy commission hearing, at which track officials were directed to "show cause" why their license should not be withdrawn, counsel for Walter E. O'Hara, and the racing plant, immediately moved to checkmate this contention.

Attorney-General John P. Hartigan drew from the first witness before the commission—Frederick W. York, cashier of the Phenix National Bank—that the bank had five different accounts "pertaining" to the Racing Association.

Mr. Hartigan also drew from him statements that on May 1, a $58,000 check was shifted from one of these accounts, and $45,000 from another, to the racing association's main account, from which three checks totaling $201,536 were then drawn.

The cashier, in response to Mr. Hartigan, said it was his "understanding" that the $58,000 check came from the "outs and claims" account of the racing association, which he said he "understood" represented, at least in part, money from uncashed winning tickets.

Raymond J. McMahon, counsel for the track, who had objected to the line of questioning, promptly told the commission that "facts and not understandings" were needed.

Earlier, Mr. McMahon sought to have Francis J. Kiernan, chairman of the racing commission, disqualify himself from sitting at the hearing on the ground that he had "publicly expressed bias" and had "prejudged" the case.

At first, Mr. Kiernan declined. Later, this motion by Mr. McMahon was taken under advisement by the commission, and it was agreed to hear testimony subsequently on this point.

Mr. Kiernan announced, however, that he would step down without

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

"Gambling By Government"—Editorial Page.

Boston's Borrowing Methods Are Illegal in Los Angeles

The man who directs perhaps the most efficient and economical municipal budget in any city of the United States or Canada came here today with suggestions as to what Boston might do to reorganize its budget system as a means of establishing this debt-laden city once again on a pay-as-you-go basis.

He is Roy A. Knox, director of the bureau of budget and efficiency of Los Angeles, the city whose budget is today serving as a model for other cities throughout the United States to follow. Mr. Knox will speak tomorrow, at the current Municipal Finance Officers' Association conference at the Hotel Statler.

Today, Mr. Knox, in an interview, was willing to hear the story of Boston's "budgetary hodge-podge"—as it has been dubbed by local leaders—and to contrast the local situation with that of Los Angeles.

In Boston, Mr. Knox was reminded, the average man with a $500 automobile, a $5500 house, and a yearly salary of $2500—together with a wife and two children—pays $205.03 more for city taxes than it would cost in any other comparable city.

A Significant Comparison

Yet, if this man lived in Los Angeles he would pay only $58.11 in taxes for similar services. This comparison was only recently computed by J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

With this background, Mr. Knox explained some of the steps Los Angeles has taken to maintain its economical city government. First of all the city, as provided by its charter, lays aside a reserve fund for financing its expenditures between tax collection periods. This means that the city does not spend large sums for interest on loans.

Los Angeles now has a reserve fund of $5,000,000. In 1929 this fund totaled $6,000,000. In recent years of need it was reduced to $4,000,000. This money proved a real help in that stringent period.

This is a sharp contrast to Boston which not only has no such reserve fund but, annually borrows money in anticipation of taxes and also to pay for current expenses above the tax yield. Only yesterday Mayor Mansfield asked the city council to authorize a loan of $2,250,000 for welfare and relief. This brings Boston's loans in 1937 for current expenditures to $5,250,000.

Boston's Way a Crime in Los Angeles

"Do you mean to say that Boston borrows to pay for current expenditures?" asked Mr. Knox when informed of the local situation. "We certainly do not in Los Angeles. We could not, even if we wanted to. We are not allowed by the charter to spend in any one year more than our current revenue. To do so is a legal offense."

Boston, to eliminate this costly policy, should seek a change in its charter by legislation to prevent such borrowing just as Los Angeles has done, he said.

Turning to the actual preparation of the Los Angeles budget, Mr. Knox pointed out that the budget is all prepared and approved by the Mayor and City Council before the fiscal year goes into effect. This works out as follows:

All city departments submit their budgets weeks before the current fiscal year expires. Los Angeles' fiscal year begins on July 1. In April, May and June, therefore, the budget is prepared. Customarily it takes a month for the mayor and the city council to approve the budget in its final form. But this is all done before July 1 and there are no supplementary budgets. Thus, when the fiscal year begins, all Los Angeles' expenses are planned and money is provided to pay the bills.

How Boston Budgets

In contrast, Mr. Knox was told how budgeting works out in Boston. Here the fiscal year begins Jan. 1. But instead of having the budget prepared in October, November and December; the city waits until after the fiscal year begins. This year the budget as prepared by the Mayor on advice of department heads was not completed until Feb. 11. Then the city council spent two months in reducing the budget some $800,000. Finally, the budget was not approved until April 10. Thus it took Boston over four months after the fiscal year had started before a budget had been completed.

And this was not all. The $800,000 reduction was made up in ensuing weeks with a supplementary budget and even a sub-supplementary budget.

Given this picture of Boston's fiscal policy, Mr. Knox suggested that by a revision of the city charter a strong budgetary program might be authorized. This would provide for a planned program of expenditures, elimination of borrowing for current expenditures and even, perhaps, the inauguration of a reserve fund. Such a plan could only be worked out, he advised, with united efforts of the Mayor, city council and legislature.

"Without a systematic budget agency, such as we have in Los Angeles," said Mr. Knox, "budgeting is a lot of wasted energy. Yet, to establish these reforms, or any reorganization for better government, you first must have an alert, intelligent Government, local, state, or national—that is the primary requisite."

Tax Limitation On Real Estate Declared Peril

Is Serious Menace to Civic Government and Finance, Boston Auditor Says

Is Found Growing

National Group With Chicago Headquarters Blamed for Fostering Drive

Despite a record of "proven failures" and a long list of legislative defeats, organized campaigns for tax limits on real estate still constitute the "most serious menace to the stability of municipal government and finances in this country," Charles J. Fox, city auditor of Boston, told the thirty-second conference of Municipal Finance Officers' Association today.

Speaking at a breakfast discussion at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Fox reviewed the progress of tax limit proposals since 1932. Meanwhile, the finance officers—those men who budget the expenditures of American cities from coast-to-coast and from Hudson Bay to the Mississippi's delta—planned for the fourth consecutive year a new campaign against the ever prevalent tax limit proposals.

The drive against tax limits, Mr. Fox reported, was successful in 1936 as it was in 1935. Five states last year voted on tax limits and three—Colorado, Georgia and Oregon—defeated proposed amendments. Nevada adopted a $60 tax limit, he said, and Washington "decided to continue the existing $40 limit for another two years."

Is of Recent Origin

"The over-all tax limitation movement is of comparatively recent origin, since with one exception limitation laws of this type have been adopted since 1932," Mr. Fox said. "The chief sponsor of the movement is the National Association of Real Estate Boards with headquarters in Chicago.

"The movement met with its greatest success in the years 1932 and 1933. Indiana, Michigan, Washington and West Virginia adopted limits in 1932. In this same year Kansas by state-wide referenda defeated a proposal for constitutional over-all limitation. New Mexico adopted its law in 1933. Oklahoma and Ohio the same year changed their limits which were already in effect prior to 1929.

"The movement made no headway in 1934," Mr. Fox continued. "That year also Oregon defeated by referenda a proposition for constitutional over-all limitation.

"During 1935 tax constitutional limitation bills were introduced in the Legislatures of Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio and Texas; in addition statutory limitation bills were introduced in Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Utah. In Ohio it was proposed to reduce further the constitutional limit from $10 to $5. All of these proposals failed of passage.

No Outstanding Success

"Again in 1936," Mr. Fox reported, "the proponents of over-all limits fought virtually a losing fight. Five states had the proposal on the ballot. In Colorado, Georgia and Oregon proposed constitutional amendments were defeated. Nevada adopted a $50 constitutional limit and in Washington voters decided to continue the existing $40 limit for another two years. Michigan cities unanimously rejected tax limitation in 1936.

"The background of the movement," Mr. Fox concluded, "therefore is not a record of outstanding and overwhelming success."

In an adjoining breakfast discussion the subject of municipal accounting was substituted for tax limits. John R. Lindsay, director of finance of Louisville, Ky., declared that the day of keeping municipal books and records on a high stool and with a scratchy pen are at an end. Machine accounting—adding, subtracting and posting ledgers by machinery—has arrived in its stead.

"After our difficulties in Louisville last January," Mr. Lindsay said, "I am more convinced than ever of the value of machine accounting.

Louisville All Paid Up

"It would, in my opinion, have been impossible for Louisville to have weathered that storm without the ability to control, almost to the penny, the expenditures of every city department. I am happy to say at this time that Louisville has paid all its bills incurred because of the flood, that there are no accounts unpaid and that we ended our fiscal year with a balanced budget as without the aid of borrowed money from any source. Machine accounting is largely responsible for the results."

At still another breakfast discussion, this one devoted to municipal personnel, civil service and pensions, Albert E. Neale, city auditor of Springfield, Mass., declared: "If we are agreed that the proper administration of men is essential to promote efficiency and economy in government, it seems to me that 'spoils' must go out and 'merit' must come in."

Discussing the advisability of protecting municipal workers from political attack through civil service, Mr. Neale advised that "the back door should be kept open as well as the front one closed. In other words we should be able to dismiss people from public service who are unqualified."

Aid Means Work in Quincy And Other Cities Copy System

Welfare officials from several Massachusetts cities and towns are accepting welfare department systems in the city of Quincy as a model, it was learned today. Alvin S. Wight, head of the Quincy welfare department, revealed that on several occasions his employees had been sent to other communities to put in operation the "Quincy System." The latest city to accept the Quincy arrangement is Haverhill.

According to Mr. Wight, Quincy is employing methods highly commendable to tax officials for their perfect guarantee of being fraud proof, and are satisfactory to the workers because they feel they are treated fairly. The system in Quincy operates on the theory that able-bodied recipients have got to work for the value they receive, whether it is groceries, shoes or milk.

The procedure in Quincy although simple has proven effective. An applicant for relief when receiving any value from the city receives also a time card. This card must be presented at the city stables where the recipient is assigned to some municipal job in some part of the city. At the end of each day's work, the foreman of the job makes a record of the hours worked.

At the end of each week when the recipient receives aid in advance a check is made of the number of hours worked and hours required. Unless a medical certificate shows that the received is unable to work he is taken off the relief rolls.

A complete record is kept and checked weekly, showing the background of the receiver, and if there is a family whether there are employables or not. Re-visits are made to the places of residence every fortnight by investigators to determine if the same status exists as when relief was first granted.

The men are expected to work for $4 a day which is $1.50 more than the average paid welfare labor in other cities. Although they may be required to work along with civil service labor getting higher wages, the welfare hire are satisfied, realizing that they receive their money in advance.

All recipients are required to play absolutely honest with the city. Any deception means immediate dismissal. Aid means work. Quincy throughout the depression kept its welfare appropriations at a minimum through its rigid system. The recipients do not come to the City Hall to receive aid; it is given out at three different parts of the city. If a recipient refuses an outside job he loses the city aid.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:30 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
Richard Dix in "It Happened in Hollywood." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton, Mitzi Mayfair, Stan Kavanaugh and Buster Shaver.

Exeter—
"A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. 1:50, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Thunder in the City," featuring Ed. G. Robinson. 3:40, 7:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10:21 a. m., 1:19, 4:17, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:53 a. m., 2:51, 5:49, 8:47.

University—
"Saratoga," with Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Case of the Stuttering Bishop," with Ann Dvorak and Donald Woods. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne in "Showboat." Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney and Patricia Ellis.

Metropolitan—
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in "Varsity Show." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Stage: Mal Hallett and his orchestra. Also Virginia Lee and Lathrop Bros.

Coolidge Corner—
"Crack-Up," with Ralph Morgan, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood and Thomas Beck. 2, 5:35, 8:10. Also "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye, Rubinoff and the Ritz Brothers. 3:25, 6:30, 9:45.

Radio Programs

Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Tremont—
"Fugitive in the Sky," with Warren Hull. 2, 11:48 a. m., 3:30, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Shall We Dance?" starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:43. Tomorrow: Ann Harding, Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." Also "Fifty Roads to Town," with Don Ameche and Ann Sothern.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Such a Night," with Karen Morley, Grant Richards and Roscoe Karns. Fenway: 3:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Wild and Woolly," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker.

South Station Theater—
"Marseillaise, Song of Revolt," "Rocky Mountain Travel," "Life of a Wild Seal," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on the Sports Page.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." 1, 4:15, 7:45. Also "Les sur Dames," featuring Simone Simon. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. Tomorrow: New England premiere of "The Spanish Earth." 3.

Uptown—
"The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie and Donald Meek. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 2:50, 6:30, 10:05.

Modern—
"Love Under Fire," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Blonde Trouble," featuring Eleanore Whitney, Johnny Downs and Benny Baker. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Rialto—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
Community discussion on "The Labor Movement" and "Labor Relations." St. Paul's Church, 10 Saratoga Street. 7:30, 8.

WPA Project—
Lecture, "Is New England Changing?" by Thomas J. Hurley; Southland Singers, Gar Hall, 11 Thomas Street, Jamaica Plain. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the English Rooms by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

Adult Recreation Project—

Lecture, "Getting Ready for School," by A. G. Albee; music, 25 Blossom Street. 2:30.

Boston School Committee—
A special meeting will be held in the Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 13:30. (Conference at 12.)

Groups Are to Unite Against Gambling in Massachusetts

A fusion of retail trade, religious and humane society groups to support an initiative petition for repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing will be fostered by the New England Anti-Gambling Association which today was preparing to file a repeal petition at the State House.

The advisory committee of the association met yesterday to formulate a program of action. Henry Parkman Jr., former state senator, was elected temporary chairman, and immediately began work on the petition, which will be filed within a day or two.

The association's petition will be the second on the same subject, another now being circulated by a group headed by David P. Sibley, Boston attorney. While the Sibley group is at present composed of unknown citizens, the Parkman organization has several prominent lawyers and business men on its committee.

At yesterday's meeting the committee decided upon circulation of the repeal petition, which must be filed on or before the first Wednesday in December. The first step is to submit to the Attorney General the petition containing 10 signatures. After the Attorney General approves the form of the petition it must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Between that time and the first Wednesday in December, signatures of 20,000 citizens must be obtained.

The attitude of various retail trade, religious and humane societies has been sounded out by members of the committee, and it is believed various organizations will support the repeal proposal before the Legislature.

The Boston Retail Trade Board will consider the repeal petition at its October meeting, according to Daniel Bloomfield, secretary to the board.

From several retail trade groups have come reports that the presence of horse and dog race tracks in various communities has injured legitimate businesses. Thus, they are ready to back any sincere attempt to wipe the gambling law from the statute books.

As soon as the association has started circulation of the petition, efforts will be made to raise a fund sufficient to carry out the repeal campaign, according to Rufus F. Maddux, secretary of the New England Council and member of the advisory committee.

Several members of the committee, he said, will devote their time to gathering material on the effects of gambling upon Massachusetts, where the legalized gambling total will reach $50,000,000 this year. This material will be used at the public hearings before the Legislature next year.

Old N. E. Town Meeting Fails As the Populations Increase; Boston an Early Example

Town Government in Transition

The historic New England "town meetin'" has developed a new form —"representative town meeting government." What is it? How does it work? Is it a permanent and democratic form of government? This is the second in a series of five articles answering these questions.

II

The story of the transformation of the old town meeting into other forms of local government is typified by Boston, the first to discard the tradition.

The annual town meeting in a place of some 25,000 was an unmanageable affair. Sometimes it was packed by special groups for special, usually selfish purposes. Often hardly any attended but the officials and a handful of public spirited people. Writing of the reasons for Boston's shift to the city form of government, consummated in 1822, Josiah Quincy declared:

"In assemblies thus composed, by-laws were passed; taxes, to the amount of $100,000 or $150,000 voted, on statements often general in their nature, and on reports, as it respects the majority of the voters present, taken upon trust, and which no one had carefully considered except perhaps the chairman."

Boston Took Action

Boston abandoned the old town meeting with reluctance. From 1784 till the change was finally made, the question: "Shall Boston become a city?" was currently and stubbornly debated. But in 1821, with a population of over 40,000 of whom some 7000 were voters and hence potential town meeting members, the opposition collapsed. It was obvious that a legislative assembly of 7000 was too large to do business effectively, even if it were actually to meet in full strength.

Boston became a city and was followed swiftly by Salem, Charlestown, Lynn, Cambridge and other places.

While population increase was largely responsible for the failure of the town meeting government, other elements entered in. The industrial revolution and the beginning of the factory system radically altered the structure of society. Hitherto New England communities had been chiefly agricultural, but by 1810 there were 54 cotton mills in Massachusetts, increasing rapidly to 282 in a quarter of a century—a five-fold growth.

The old colonial population was not only growing, it was changing its character. And these changes came partly as a result of occupational changes and partly from the immigration of new races from Europe whose political and economic backgrounds did not at first fit into the simple, free democracy of America as exemplified by the town meeting.

Beyond question the older voters felt that they could not trust the newcomers and the rising generation of uneducated factory workers with equal political rights.

Host of Problems

With the population growth and with the social, economic and racial changes, a host of new problems were laid on the doorstep of town government. Public education, today an accepted fact, was then a cause pressing for adoption and appropriations. Municipal finances were becoming more complex with the new demands for water and streets, to say nothing of the need for ampler police and fire protection. It was, in fact, an unsatisfactory police system that helped precipitate Boston's abandonment of the town meeting form.

Another factor—still existing in our larger towns today—helped bring city government to the overgrown towns like Boston. The development of the town meeting had failed to create simple and workable forms of administration. The very "independence" of democracy had in many instances resulted in an inefficient independence among town departments and officials. While the selectmen, by tradition and law, had general charge of everything not specifically assigned as a duty to some other official, nevertheless the selectmen could not control the acts of duly elected boards and officials. The typical town then—as today—was a clumsy and complex series of administrative units, each created to meet a specific need, but each tending to revolve in its own orbit without regard to the conflicts and overlappings with the orbits of the other, equally independent and necessary administrative units.

Internal friction and population growth therefore, heightened by new demands on public officials for community services, caused the downfall of the town meeting and the substitution for it in the larger centers of the city form of government. In the final ballotting on this question in Boston, out of 5000 votes cast, the city advocates won by a margin of only 800. But Boston, like the other towns become cities, never reverted to its original type.

Meanwhile, some of the same influences were at work in the remaining larger towns. What they were and what happened as a result we shall see in the next article.

Big Cranberry Crop

What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the cranberry grower, according to a report from the New England Crop Reporting Service that this year's crop will be "the largest crop of cranberries since the record crop of 1933, which totaled 506,000 barrels." The service estimated an increase of 54,000 barrels over last year. Last year there were 346,000 barrels.

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O'Hara

(Continued from Page 9)

argument during the hearing of the fifth of six charges against the racing association, namely, that Mr. O'Hara had publicly stated he "could buy the chief of the division of horse racing (Mr. Kiernan), for a dollar and a half."

The hearing resulted from the Racing Commission's order that the track answer six allegations and "show cause" why its license should not be revoked. One charge was that the Racing Association had unlawfully used uncollected parimutuel winnings. This has been denied by track officials.

A second charge, that the association failed to dismiss Walter E. O'Hara as managing director of the track, was dropped at the suggestion of Attorney General John P. Hartigan because of a Supreme Court ruling quashing the commission's ouster ruling.

Two other charges were added, namely, that Mr. O'Hara had called Gov. Robert E. Quinn a liar and that Mr. O'Hara had used abusive language before other state officials.

The hearing was held in the office of the racing division. Crowds jammed the corridors outside. Seated in the room beside Attorney General Hartigan was Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan.

The State Supreme Court quashed the Racing Commission's ouster ruling on Friday, and yesterday released an 11-page opinion which stated there was no evidence that Mr. O'Hara had interfered with, or intimidated, the steward, James Doorley, as had been charged.

Trail of Simpson Escape Followed

(Continued from Page 9)

Simpson's escape, described the jail plan, the routine of the guards and the finding of the tools. He said he notified his superior officer, James A. Driscoll. A thorough search was made, he testified, and a count of the inmates taken, in order to inform the police concerning the facts of the escape. The police were notified by Deputy Sheriff James G. Morris, who was absent at the time but returned when called by Driscoll.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts moved swiftly today to prosecute Simpson for the murder of two Newton policemen, the second of whom, Lawrence Murphy, passed on last night three weeks after the passing of his colleague, Henry Bell. Both were shot on Aug. 22.

District Attorney Warren L. Bishop, of Middlesex county, went before the grand jury this morning and asked a second murder indictment against Simpson as a result of Officer Murphy's passing. The jury was expected to report the indictment early this afternoon.

Mr. Bishop also announced the trial of Simpson, who has been confined in Norfolk Prison colony since his capture Aug. 27, five days after the shooting, will begin Nov. 1. It is believed that capital punishment will be sought.

Widows of the two Newton patrolmen would receive $2500 each under a plan suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly today. Lieut.-Gov. Kelly said that at the meeting of the executive council tomorrow he would ask that $5000 be appropriated from the $100,000 extraordinary fund for this purpose.

"I feel every law-abiding citizen in Massachusetts joins me when I say the State owes an obligation to the widow and children of this heroic police officer (Murphy), who has just given his life in order to apprehend an escaped killer convict."

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Preserving the History of U. S. Merchant Marine

Penobscot Marine Museum at Searsport, Maine

Model of Donald McKay Clipper Ship Nightingale, Made by Charles Collins of Rockport, Maine, and Loaned to the Museum by Dr. Eugene Tapley of Belfast

South Wall of the Penobscot Marine Museum

Penobscot Marine Museum Recalls Days of Sailing Ships

SEARSPORT, Maine—Many retired sea captains, seamen and vessel designers of the glamorous era of sail are visiting the new Penobscot Marine Museum at Searsport to examine closely the large loan exhibition of half-models, and oil and water color paintings of ships of long ago.

Most of them are familiar with the histories of the ships represented by the exhibits, and some of them were acquainted with the skippers who guided the destinies of these vessels through turbulent seas in the heyday of sail. The scores of tourists who have visited the museum since its opening have been thrilled listening to these grizzled seafaring men as they grouped before half-models and ship paintings and discussed riggings, hulls and qualities of seaworthiness of the various sailing vessels represented in the exhibition.

One of the interesting recent visitors was Mrs. Genevra Sawyer Millikin of Millbridge, Maine, and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who narrated to Lincoln Colcord, secretary of the museum, the thrilling story of her rescue when she was 18 months old via a breeches buoy from the three-masted schooner David H. Tolck off Long Branch, N. J., February 26, 1879. The vessel was commanded by her father, Capt. Irving Sawyer of Millbridge, Maine.

Ship Prints

Part of one wall of the museum is devoted to a large collection of Currier & Ives ship prints loaned by Mrs. William Veazie Pratt and Dr. Eugene Tapley of Belfast, and Stephen Wheatland of Bangor. There is also a fine Dutch painting of the Belfast ship Northern Chief, owned and commanded many years ago by Captain William Veazie of Belfast.

Probably the rarest and most valuable ship painting in the entire collection is one of a French battleship, entitled, "Stepping the Mast." This was painted in about 1810 by Antone Roux, a famous French marine artist of Marseilles. Pellegrin, a noted French marine water colorist of the early nineteenth century, is also well represented in an unusual group contributed by Parker Morse Hooper of Camden.

It was quite the fashion in the heyday of sail for Maine ship masters to return home from Oriental voyages with paintings of their vessels by Chinese artists, and a number of these interesting Hong Kong pictures have been loaned by descendants of old-time Searsport sea captains and ship owners.

The large collection of models of famous Maine ships include the Frank N. Thayer which was burned at sea off Manila during a mutiny in 1885. This model was contributed by Mrs. Charles M. Craig of Belfast, whose father, Capt. Henry A. Starrett, commanded the Thayer for many voyages. Outstanding among the other models are those of the Governor Roble, skippered by Capt. William H. Goodell of Searsport; the bark Orchilla, built by William McGilvery in Searsport in 1856; the five-masted schooner, Harwood Palmer, built in Bath, and the full-rigged ship, A. G. Ropes, constructed at Waldoboro. These last two models were loaned by Capt. James E. Creighton of Thomaston, one of Maine's famous sea captains.

Sea Chests

There is a considerable collection of sea chests and chart chests, which includes some of camphor wood brought back by Penobscot Bay sea captains from Formosa a half century or more ago. Present also, is a sizable collection of logbooks and sextants from old Maine sailing ships and an age-worn copy of "Bowditch's Practical Navigator," published in 1801 by Nathaniel Bowditch, a Salem (Mass.) shipmaster. This book is credited with having revolutionized navigation throughout the world, and is said to have been the first book ever published on practical navigation.

The Penobscot Marine Museum, founded by Clifford N. Carver of New York, and a descendant of the Searsport shipbuilding Carvers, was incorporated Sept. 3, 1936, with the purpose of preserving the shipping records and marine objects of the eastern section of the coast of Maine. This section, extending from Wiscasset to Calais and centering around Penobscot Bay, was one of great maritime importance at the peak of New England shipping.

Searsport, named for David Sears of Boston, was especially important as a shipbuilding and operating center during the great period of the American square rigger. The story of its ships and seamen is a colorful one. At one time Searsport produced a tenth of all the merchant ship masters in square-rig under the American flag, and as a source of records and marine objects Searsport is believed to be unrivalled.

The new museum is located in a brick structure originally built for the community by David Sears, as a town hall in 1845. The building was remodelled to meet the needs of the new enterprise.

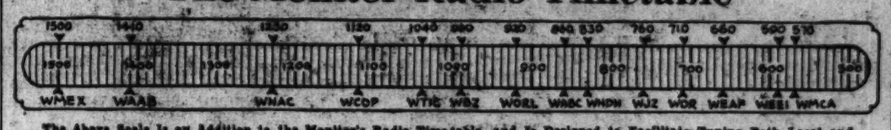
Distinct Unit

"Maine," said Lincoln Colcord, secretary, and one of the trustees, "has always been a distinct unit in the American maritime scene; geographical position, wealth of shipping resources, and the special qualities of its population all have contributed to this fact. The history of Maine shipping from Colonial times is a story by itself of significant importance. The aim of the Penobscot Marine Museum is to preserve and build up this special story from its beginnings, both from a policy of research and publication and by a proper collection and exhibition of objects illustrating the period.

"The field is practically untouched, and the opportunities are beyond calculation. An economic study of New England shipbuilding, with especial attention to its co-operative aspect, has never been made. Custom House records from the establishment of the Customs Service in 1790 have never been examined as a whole with respect to accuracy of construction lists. It is hoped that the United States government may eventually turn over to the custody of the Penobscot Marine Museum the older Custom House records of the Maine coast. This has already been done with the Newburyport records which are in the keeping of the Newburyport Historical Society.

"The Maine coast is still rich in half-models ready to be acquired by patient research; these are the source of material for studies in ship design. A catalogue of local ship paintings should be made; carefully selected acquisitions of this sort should be added to the museum as funds permit their purchase. Shipyard tools, tools for caulking and rigging and sail making equipment, and all objects pertaining to nautical craftsmanship should be assembled in exhibits illustrating the various lores. The museum should have a complete collection of the best types of rigged models, and a marine library should be established on as broad a foundation as possible with a view to its use in marine research."

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Popular vocalist	Lucille and Lanny	Violin recital	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Tenor soloist	Network interview	Sport reports: music	Musical Timetable
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular variety		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Vocal soloist	Vocal varieties	Lou Bonick's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade: popular	Music of the Masters
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	Four Californians	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne: narrator; soloist; orchestra.	"Word casting"
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	"Symphony in Rhythm";	"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Louise Farley, songs
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra		"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Fred Waring's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Saratoga festival	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Let's Visit": informal	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	Saratoga festival	Marx Bros.; Charles	home interview	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Popular soloist
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	commentary	Ross; soloists; orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	E. DiPietro's Orch.
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Ray Keating's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Network music	Dedication of KOIL	"Road to Fame"
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Network music	transmitter, Omaha	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: popular	"Music-al Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons: talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Variations"; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Song recital
10:30 Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Variety Verses"
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Raoul Madeau: orch.	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Rev. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello Peggy": sketch	Information Service	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs: sketch	Piano recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Boo"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Music of the Masters
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hour: talks; orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Concert orchestra	Souvenirs: trio
2:00 Woman con'tator	National Farm & Home	Command Performance	Voice of Experience	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Hour: talks; orchestra	Command Performance	Sport reports	"Street Forum"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater program, from network
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires: vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Concert Hall	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 'Song Shop': organ	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 "Dance Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Vocal recital	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Organ recital	Animal News Club	Talk: music	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Song Stylists"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Piano recital	Sports: recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner Time Revue	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra" sketch	Symphony orchestra	Bob Parker, songs
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	"Five Star Final"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan: organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Mary Small Junior Revue: soloists; orch.	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gray Trails"	"Word caster"
8:15 soloist; orchestra	"The Clocks Look	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Camera Club
8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Ginsbin's Or.	Down": sketch	Serenade: Wayne King	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Music of the Masters
8:45		and orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight":	Fred Waring's Orch	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"Crime Clinic": sketch	Detective Drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Ed Fitzgerald and company; soloists; orch.	"Musicalesques"
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra			"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; network drama	Elza Schallert	"Your Hit Parade":	"How About It?": Sam	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15	Jean Edwards, songs	Himber's Orchestra;	Hammer's program	Dance orchestra
10:30 Charles Edison	NBC Minstrel Show:	soloists; quartet	Melodies from the Skies:	Dance orchestra
10:45 Ass't Sec'y State	end men; soloists; or.	Sport comment	vocal soloists; orches-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	tra	"Amateur Night in Harlem"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	DeCourcy's Orch.	
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	Slumber Hour	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	

Jump in Imports Of Raw Materials For N. E. Recorded

Port of Boston Business

Influx of raw materials for New England factories and mills took a new upturn since the Labor Day holiday—and end of the summer vacation period—boosting the commerce of the port of Boston to further highs, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, declared today.

Hides and skins are coming into Boston in large quantities from overseas, Mr. Maynard said. Wool, cotton, crude rubber and woodpulp are leaders in the list of commodities brought in. The value of imports for consumption last week—$3,417,863—is more than $1,000,000 higher than for the same week a year ago and $300,000 ahead of the previous week, despite the Labor Day holiday being figured in last week's business.

Duties collected by Uncle Sam on imports are up sharply showing an increase of $90,500 over a year ago. Since July 1, collections at Boston alone have been nearly $6,000,000.

In addition to the dutiable goods, nearly $2,000,000 worth of raw materials came into Boston's port last week free of duty, Mr. Maynard stated. Wool imports are well ahead of last year with nearly 2,500,000 pounds more brought in thus far this fiscal year (starting July 1) than came in a year ago.

The port's business in statistics:

	Week Ending Sept. 11	Year Ago
Port of Boston, Imports for consumption	$3,417,863	$2,225,781
Imports for warehouse	342,758	349,287
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	637,243	361,799
Duties Collected	497,906	397,396
Wool Imports (pounds)	1,581,283	1,597,318
	Fiscal year July 1 to Sept. 11	Year Ago
Wool Imports (pounds)	8,962,426	6,563,456
Duties Collected	$3,891,530	$3,969,961

Mozart Playhouse Gives Connecticut New Musical Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Sept. 14—A new musical center in the Connecticut hills will be dedicated next Saturday afternoon when William Matheus Sullivan, New York lawyer and music patron, will formally open his Mozart Playhouse, at his Ridgefield estate, "Dunrovin." The playhouse has been transformed from an old carriage house, Georgian in its style, as are the other buildings of the picturesque estate.

Four hundred guests have been invited to attend the opening, among them Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who is expected to attend. Geraldine Farrar, a neighbor of Mr. Sullivan's, will preside. Marion Telva, contralto, Charles Hackett, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera, and Eddy Brown, violinist, will perform. Hugh Walpole, an intimate friend of the lawyer music lover, will send a dedicatory poem.

Mr. Sullivan's idea in conducting the playhouse, where next spring the first Mozart concerts will be given, is to follow the pattern of the Glyndebourn festivals in England. He intends to make his little playhouse a Mozart theater "where the true Mozartian tradition will be carried out."

According to the suggestion of Miss Farrar, who appeared with Lilli Lehmann in Mozart operas at Salzburg, the orchestra, as in the composer's time, is not in the pit, but at one side of the theatre. No large symphonic body will be attempted, but only the few instruments Mozart used will be played.

Babson

(Continued from Page 9)

chances are he will overstay his bull labor market in 1937 as many of you overstayed the bull stock market in 1929. It is foolish to buck the tides. Just be patient until the tide turns. In the meantime, buy more labor saving machinery. Collective bargaining is here to stay but not long labor contracts.

"Do not say there will be a boom in the auto industry and in the building industry. Say that one or the other will boom. People have not the money to both buy automobiles and build houses. This is why the building boom lags today.

"Motorcar builders will be obliged to compete with other new industries, now in the cradle, such as air conditioning; artificial cotton and wool from cellulose; automobile trailers; electric eyes; gasoline from coal; mechanical cotton pickers; plastics; prefabricated houses; steep-flight aircraft; synthetic rubber; television; tray agriculture; wired photos.

"Gradually a social revolution will come about. It, however, will be caused by natural scientists in laboratories—not by radicals in Congress. A discovery for transmutation of metals . . . would change civilization over night.

"Perhaps the most likely radical invention would be making it possible for any farmer, manufacturer or home owner to erect a 'lightning rod' and pull from the air, all the electricity which he can use. We have discovered how to get power directly from our rivers and how to get coal or oil directly from the ground, but we have not yet discovered how to get electricity directly from the air. Although we know it is there, we are still manufacturing and distributing it in an expensive and roundabout way. We do not manufacture coal or water, why do we manufacture electricity?"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 15

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'Blow Ye Winds' Presents Boston-Born 'Leading Lady'

"Blow Ye Winds!" a lilting voice cried. It was Boston and the rain was falling and the wind was blowing. The voice was Doris Dalton's, Henry Fonda's lovely Boston-born leading lady in his new play, "Blow Ye Winds," currently showing at the Shubert Theater.

She had just swept out of the rain into her dressing room to make up for the evening's performance. In reality she had little making up to do. Off the stage she looks much like the Christine Lawrence of the play: a tall, slender and vivacious modern girl.

"I love Boston—even in the rain," she said, "but then I suppose being born here I would anyway." Miss Dalton lived and went to school in Boston; first to Girls' Latin, then Brookline High, and finally to Wellesley. After that she spent some time attending the Gloucester School of the Theater. Then she began appearing in various amateur plays throughout New England. It was about that time that such well-known theatrical personages as Stuart Walker and Mrs. Richard Mansfield began saying that she should become a professional actress. Miss Dalton's family thought otherwise. So the amateur work continued and Miss Dalton added singing to her other accomplishments. The family thought that a concert career would be more permissible.

The Next Step

There was New York. It looked like the next step to a young girl with plenty of enthusiasm. Going from agents' to managers' offices she found it was the usual story: "Have you had any experience, Miss Dalton?" "Only amateur." "Sorry, Miss Dalton. Next please!" Pretty discouraging. One day she had luncheon with some other girls who were also "going the rounds." They had slips for a tryout. Would she go with them? She would; but she had no slip. Waiting in an agent's office was familiar. Why shouldn't she try for the part? She sent her name in. The agent said she would do. He forgot to ask if she had had any experience. "I had him there!" Miss Dalton laughed. "That was how I became an actress," she said.

After that there began several years in stock companies. Stock companies are splendid training for young actresses. Miss Dalton played more than 42 different characters in that time. Then there came the first important part in a large production, "Whirlpool," and that opened in Boston. "Local girl makes good," she continued applying dark violet shadows above her eyes. "Then there came the play I loved, 'The Curtain Rises,' in which Jean Arthur was starred." Then there was more experience the following summer, and that fall the first featured part as support to Dennis King in "Petticoat Fever." It was fun coming home to Boston again in that play. It was a gala occasion. Even the family decided that she might as well be an actress!

Miss Dalton has acquired some very definite ideas about the theater. She is sure that it is in no danger from the competition of the films or the threat of television. "The theater will go on. It is part of the life of the people, something they love and understand." She does not believe that there is an audience for only limited types of plays. "Any play can succeed," she remarked, "if it is a good play well written and competently acted." She believes that audiences are demanding plays that are worth while and are definitely rejecting anything that is second rate or shoddy.

Long History

"Blow Ye Winds" has a long history for Miss Dalton. The manuscript was first submitted to her a year ago last July. "I knew then," she said, "that it was a part I wanted to play more than anything else I had seen." But the producer wanted Henry Fonda, the personable young film star, for the leading role. He wasn't easy to get. The movie moguls said thumbs down. The manuscript languished in Miss Dalton's memory. But Mr. Fonda felt the same way that Miss Dalton did about the play. He tossed a coin. The movie folk lost.

"Christine Lawrence seems real to me. Sometimes I get us mixed up." The last bit of powder was added. The maid handed Miss Dalton her brown Russian hat.

"We are very proud of the sail boat in our play. It's a real one, especially built, you know. She has a real cabin below, with two punks. I am developing a deep affection for the Borealis. When we are under way, with Mr. Fonda at the tiller and the lighting giving the illusion of clouds sailing over the bay, you can almost imagine you are on an actual boat," she smiled. "Some of the boys say they are really going to launch her after the run of the play is over." The call boy stuck his head in the door. "Fifteen minutes, Miss Dalton!"

But the future? What did she want to do next? "Comedy; I think there is a need for a young comédienne. But then I don't much care if it's a good part in a good play about living people. That's what attracted me to the stage in the first place, I think. My interest in people. How they look, how they move, how they talk. I was always imitating people as a child. Not too successfully sometimes, I'm afraid." She smiled and spread her hands. "Shall I confess to my secret ambition? It's not very original—most young actresses say the same, I suppose. I want to play Shakespeare. But I even know what play: 'As You Like It.' It seems the most perfect of them all to me."

The boy called "Overture." She crossed from her dressing room to the stage. Miss Dalton had gone. Christine Lawrence was waiting for her cue.

As a change from Potatoes

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FANCY CRABMEAT

At the Shubert

Talbot

Doris Dalton
Leading Lady With the "Blow Ye Winds" Company

Ford Men Told Jobs Still Open

(Continued From Page 9)

Mr. Maddows, who was one of those whom the C. I. O. charges was ousted because of union activities last May 27, stated that he had attended union meetings. Following the meetings, he said, his foreman, Thomas Champi, approached him and asked if he went to the meetings.

"When I said I did," Mr. Maddows said, "Champi laughed at me and said: 'You'll be a sorry man if you continue with the union.'"

Mr. Maddow's testimony continued with the statement that during his five and a half years employment there had been no criticism of his work until after he attended the second union meeting on May 22.

The witness said he was discharged practically without notice. He related how as one of the night shift he went to work on May 27 at 3 p. m. and was told to go to the time office by the foreman who said, "You're all done."

Mr. Maddows testified that although he couldn't tell of his own knowledge whether there had been any increase in the number of Ford service men since the union meetings, he says, "new faces, which seemed to him huskier and more the pugilistic type."

Mr. Santry in cross-examination, in attempting to show that the men were laid off because of seasonal production decrease instead of for union activity, asked the witness, "What man do you think should have been laid off instead of you?"

The witness replied, "Some man who had worked there less time than I had." He testified one man in his department who was kept on had been there only since 1935.

Witnesses following on the stand gave similar testimony. James Kehoe of Somerville, a sprayer, said he had worked for the company eight and a half years. Foreman Champi, he said, criticized his work after he attended CIO meetings. He asserted there was no difference in the quality of his work before or after joining the union. He was discharged May 27.

The next witness, Leo M. Fallon, said he worked for the company eight years as a hardware assembler. He said the chief inspector of the plant told him, "You union men are making a big mistake. What you should do is get hold of the fellows who are behind the union, beat them up, and throw them out of the plant. If I were you I wouldn't go to the union. It might mean something afterward."

Like Mr. Maddows, he testified he saw a greater number of service men, following the union meeting, who "looked more like ex-wrestlers and ex-prizefighters than regular service men."

University Adds Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The State Board of Regents has authorized Chancellor S. V. Sanford to expand the University of Georgia curricula to make possible the awarding of doctorates in four fields: zoology, education, southern culture (all 1937-38 term); chemistry (1939 term). The only doctorate degree now awarded by any branch of the university is that of doctor of medicine. Chancellor Sanford's plan calls for budget allocations of $29,625 this year, $32,250 for each of the subsequent years.

Big Truck Strike In Hartford Goes To the State Board

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—Truck operators and strikers alike turned to the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation today for a possible solution of their problems.

Representatives of both parties in the week-old dispute which has tied up most of the commercial rolling stock in this area faced each other at a meeting in the state labor department offices with a view to discussing terms of settlement.

As the session got under way, the union pointed to an ever swelling roster, now estimated at 1400 men, and tons of freight piled high on terminal platforms as evidence it had carried out its avowed intention of paralyzing everything but the flow of perishables, newspapers and magazines.

Hundreds of pickets carried the strike into the main highways of the state in this section signalling all passing vehicles and holding those not definitely "through" trucks or carrying food, milk and periodicals.

The union wants 10 cents more an hour, a closed shop and longer hour hauls from this city to New York.

John J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the union, was emphatic in denying that the strike would cause a food shortage in Hartford. He said there was no immediate intention of interfering with the delivery of food, newspapers and magazines.

Meanwhile the union was reaping a harvest in new memberships and in dues, which are $25 a person.

"This is the first strike I ever saw where the assets are more than the liabilities," Mr. Murphy said.

Truck Drivers Return

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (AP)—Long-haul truck traffic was resumed at local terminals today, when union drivers went back to work under an agreement reached yesterday.

About 125 men and nearly a score of firms are involved.

The agreement, reached in conference with F. M. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, provided that the men work while the union carries on negotiations with the truck owners over the union demands, which include a wage increase.

Maritime Board Hears Complaints On Coffee Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Maritime Commission heard objections today from three Atlantic ports to an examiner's report in the so-called Colombian coffee cases.

Representatives of Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk asserted before the commission that the Colombian, United Fruit and Grace Steamship lines were levying "discriminatory" rates on Colombian coffee shipped to Atlantic ports other than New York.

They said the three companies charged $2 a ton extra to ports other than New York.

W. W. McCoubrey, representing the Boston Port Authority, said this extra charge "is a device by which the respondents are able to restrict the movement of Colombian coffee through the port of New York and eliminate entirely any through movement of coffee via Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk to interior points.

Name of Mayor On Signs Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14—Asserting that the private street conversion program now going on in this city as a WPA project originated with members of the City Council and not with Mayor John S. Sullivan, Irving E. Taylor, president of the council, has asked Federal authorities to order Mayor Sullivan to remove his name from the project signs as one of the sponsors.

The Mayor's office announced that the Mayor is obliged to sign the Federal applications as sponsor for WPA projects, and as a consequence, being the legal sponsor, he has a right to have his name on project signs.

Cambridge Tags All-Night Parking

The Cambridge police "Flying Squad," acting on orders from Chief Timothy F. Leahy, have launched a drive on all-night parkers in the vicinity of the Harvard Square section. Sergt. Charles P. Donelan, in charge of the squad, revealed today that during the last two nights almost 300 automobiles had been tagged. He said the police were taking the registration numbers of all machines found on the streets after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Chief Leahy said there had been considerable complaint from garage owners that their floors remained empty while the streets were crowded with parked cars.

Their Engagement Is Announced

Wide World

John Roosevelt and Miss Anne Lindsay Clark

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

One feels that the art season has commenced when the Grace Horne Galleries open. There we find invariably new work, new names, new talents to interest and delight us. Three one-man shows currently provide material for comparison and contrast, and already indicate the variations in formal handling, thematic choice and subjective response among American artists. Range is one of the qualifications of artistry today, for better, for worse. Here we note in the work of one painter traits of the classical attitude and the romantic, features of the intellectual approach and the emotional. His name is Herbert Barnet.

Rockport and Pigeon Cove provide the subject matter, for the most part. Some depictions are wrought with a strict architectonic sense, built up in terms of firm, solid masses, such as sections of cut stone, block-like shapes of houses. Mr. Barnet induces a feeling of depth, space, through the arrangement of details. Lacking entirely such calculated design is the rather baroque, dramatic handling in terms of scattered and melting light shown in another group of pictures. Mr. Barnet looks to several worth-while forebears. But we are somewhat perplexed by his variability; or is it simply flexibility?

Richard Bassett shifts the spotlight to another beautiful section of Massachusetts, the vicinity of Northampton. His pictures are free of burdensome technical aims, for he rather modestly depicts historic and idyllic scenes with the wish to achieve loveliness through few strokes, few colors and a subdued, impressionistic brushwork. One gets the character of the terrain, the shapes of the trees, the cool or mellow greens, the silvery light. It is clear statement and tender feeling. It is no doubt a revelation to many of beauty in our State, hitherto unknown to them. At closer range Mr. Bassett has done a fine still-life. "Laurel," which is made according to a closer scale of observation, with fuller form and more precise handling.

Dr. Hiram Margulies is the third member of the Grace Horne trio. One would wish to see more and more aquarelles from this artist who has such range and vitality and who can relate so spontaneously in water color how he feels about what he sees. Sometimes the fluid medium seems to spatter and bubble from his brush, in free utterance. At other times it is more correct, more disciplined, more lapidary, for then the artist seems to have the feeling of a jeweler who must hold under control gleaming and brilliant gems, key up sombres and sedate hues, so that they may be neighborly, enhancing. Sometimes there is a vitreous quality in his color which may recall medieval stained glass, or perhaps modern Parisians who have looked to that for inspiration. His use of black often in heavy outline, and white so that it is assertive as a flashing color, again recalls stained glass, which makes white and black such active entities of design. Sometimes Mr. Margulies resorts to the markedly linear or silhouetted drawing reminiscent of the simple renderings of a child; but the color and design are not simple.

He is an experimenter, probing effects, moods, limitations, contriving tricky optical devices. His is an active, curious, artistic mentality which is pleasant to meet because of its liberated, pioneering spirit. Quite patiently help to broaden the horizon, Mr. Margulies's efforts are valuable in water color because they tend to restore the medium to the decorative domain without loss of emotional function.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

"Blow Ye Winds," starring Henry Fonda, is in its final week at the Shubert.

"You Can't Take It With You" continues at the Plymouth.

Ben Hecht's new play, "To Quito and Back," will open the Theater Guild season at the Colonial Monday evening. Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks are featured. The engagement is for two weeks.

On the same evening, Helen Hayes comes to the Shubert for a four-weeks engagement in "Victoria Regina."

"Room Service," the George Abbott farce which is still going strong on Broadway, will be presented here at the renovated Copley Theater, Oct. 4.

The new Shubert musical, "Between the Devil," with Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon, is scheduled to open at the Colonial, Oct. 18.

Also on Oct. 18, Maurice Evans will bring his "Richard II" to the Boston Opera House.

The new Ed Wynn show, "Hooray for What!" is scheduled for production in Boston in October, but on what date or at what theater is not announced.

The Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, Me., will belatedly close its summer season next week with Owen Davis's mystery, "Tonight at Twelve."

President's Youngest Son To Marry Miss Anne Clark

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Anne Lindsay Clark, daughter of Mrs. F. Hovey Clark of Arlington Street, Boston, and Harvard, to John Aspinwall Roosevelt, youngest son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Mrs. Roosevelt, was made by Mrs. Clark at Hobcaw yesterday.

The announcement was made at an informal tea at the home of Mrs. Gideon T. King, Gunston Street, Hobcaw, where Miss Clark and her mother are staying while wedding completion of their new home on Swallow Cove road.

No date has been set for the wedding, Mrs. Clark said the plans of the young people in this respect had not been completed and added that the wedding would not take place until Mr. Roosevelt has graduated from Harvard. He enters his senior year this month. He returned from a tour of eight European countries last week.

Miss Clark was born in Brookline. She was educated at the Winsor school in Boston and at the Greenwood School in Baltimore, Md. She was presented in the season of 1935-36 and is a member of the Junior League and the Vincent Club. She has traveled extensively. Sailing is her hobby. She says she plays tennis "terribly" and dislikes golf. She "adores" dancing. At an interview yesterday, when the engagement was announced, she said she had no politics . . . "and what's more I don't know a thing about the New Deal."

John Roosevelt prepared for Harvard at Groton. He told reporters that he hoped to go into advertising as a salesman. He is now visiting at his father's home.

Reports that the young couple were engaged gained credence after young Roosevelt escorted Miss Clark to the wedding last June 26 of his brother, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., and Miss Ethel du Pont, at Wilmington, Del. Up to yesterday, however, these reports were denied or evaded by members of the two families.

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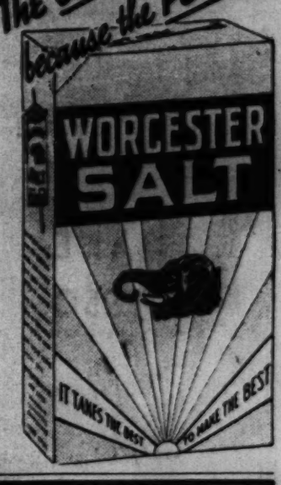

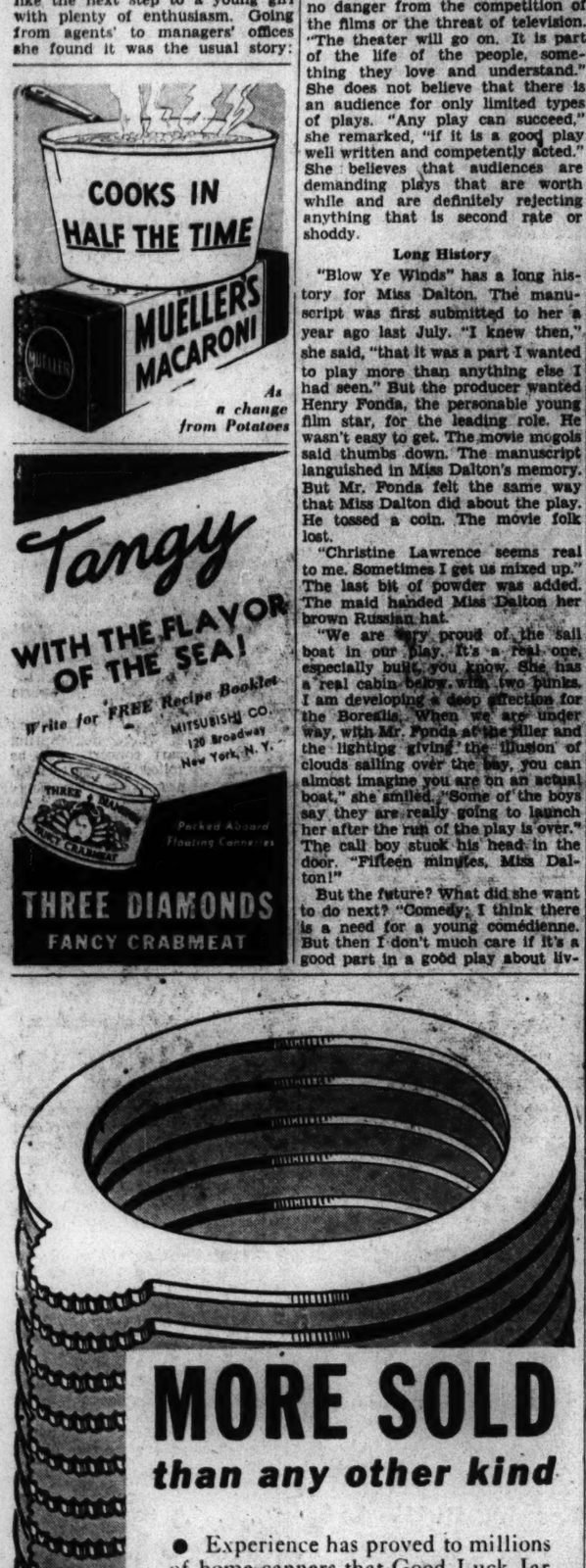

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Sept. 15	Southampton	Sept. 20	Sept. 14 8:00 m	Sept. 15 9:00 am
(Hamburg	Sept. 15	Cherbourg	Sept. 27	Sept. 15 1:00 pm	Sept. 15 3:00 pm
Aquitania	Sept. 16	Cherbourg	Sept. 22	Sept. 15 8:00 pm	Sept. 16 8:00 am
*Amer Merchant	Sept. 17	Plymouth	Sept. 28	Sept. 16 8:00 pm	Sept. 17 12 noon
†Caledonia	Sept. 17	Belfast	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 1:00 pm	Sept. 17 3:00 pm
‡Franconia (Bos)	Sept. 17	Glasgow	Sept. 25	Sept. 16 3:00 pm	Sept. 17 1:00 pm
Britannic	Sept. 18	Southampton	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 8:00 pm	Sept. 18 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Sept. 22	Sept. 17 4:00 pm	Sept. 17 8:00 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Sept. 23	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Pres. Monroe	San Francisco	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

†Germany only. *Except No. Ireland and Scotland. †No. Ireland only. ‡Scotland only.

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Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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BROWN BREAD	FINAST . . Full of Raisins	2	16 OZ. TINS 25c
GRAPE JELLY	MIRABEL PURE	2	10 OZ. JARS 25c
CURRANT JELLY	MIRABEL PURE	2	10 OZ. JARS 29c
FINAST PRUNES	Extra Large Meaty Tender Santa Clara		2 LB. PKG. 19c
RICHMOND PRUNES	MEDIUM SIZE		2 LB. PKG. 15c
FINAST PEARS	CHOICE HALVES		NO. 2½ TIN 19c
DEL MONTE PEARS	CHOICE HALVES		NO. 2½ TIN 19c
RICHMOND PEARS		2	NO. 2 TINS 25c
PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY	2	20 OZ. PKGS. 13c
CHICKEN OF THE SEA TUNA		2	NO. ½ TINS 33c
TIMBERLAKE PANCAKE SYRUP		2	BOTS. 29c
CAPE COD COOKIES	JOHNSON EDUCATOR		1 LB. PKG. 25c
RITZ CRACKERS			1 LB. PKG. 19c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD			9 OZ. JAR 11c
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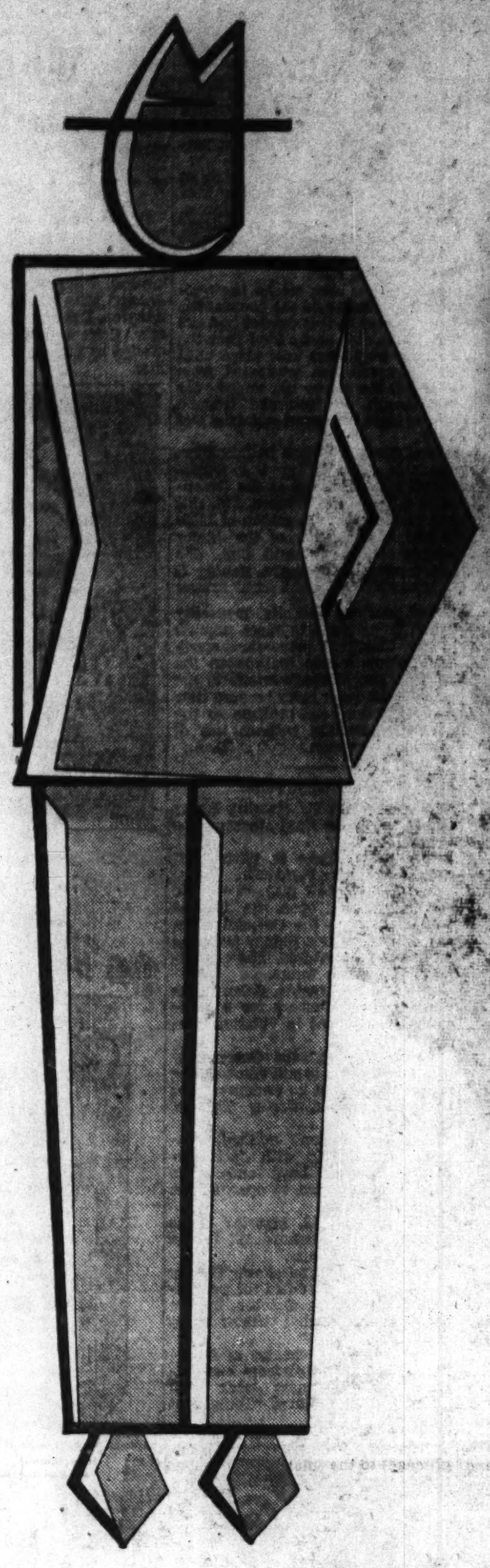
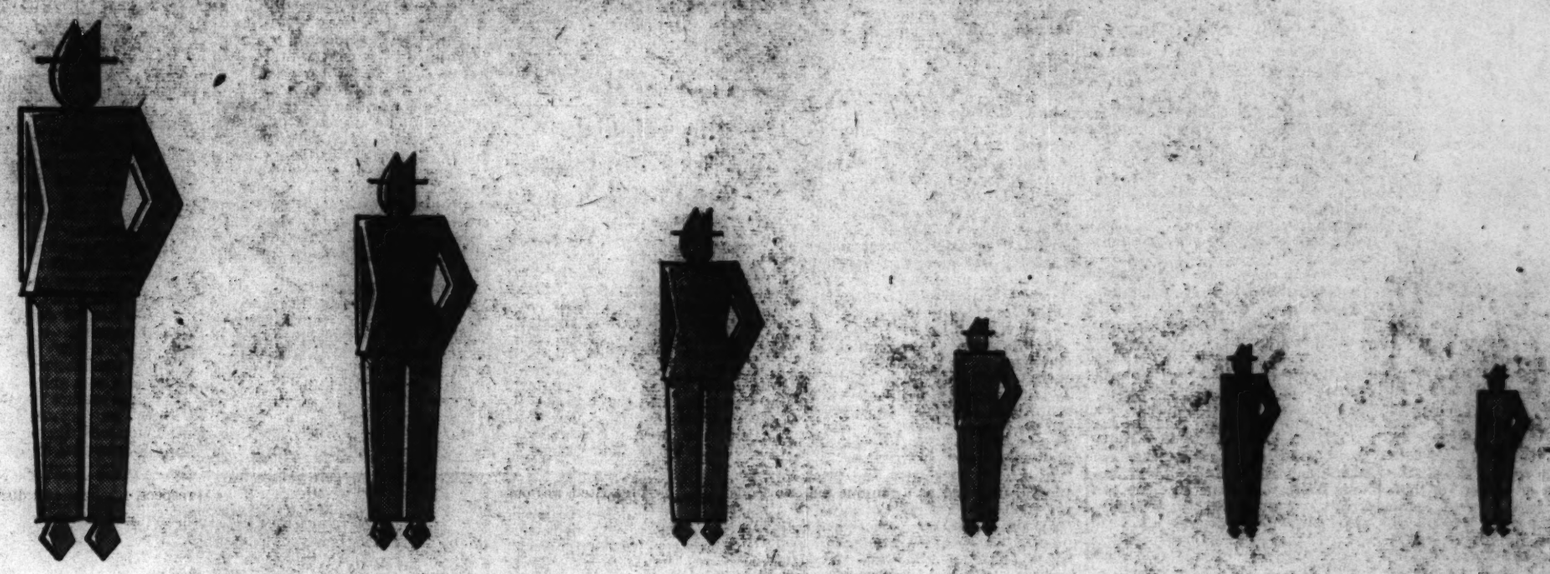


PHILADELPHIANS

As they look to Philadelphia Merchants



These statistical men are measured not in terms of advertising linage, but in terms of advertising dollars —each figure represents a different Philadelphia newspaper reader; his size being determined by the amount of money the department stores spend to reach him.

Approximately three times as much money is spent on the Evening Ledger reader by Philadelphia merchants as on the reader of any other newspaper.

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***Department Store Advertising Expenditure Per Reader in Philadelphia Newspapers During First Six Months of 1937**

(Based on Media Records and Publishers' Statements, March 31, 1937)

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Evening Public Ledger	$3.03
Evening Bulletin	1.03
Morning Inquirer	.77
Morning Record	.65
Sunday Inquirer	.44
Sunday Record	.37
News	.31

Philadelphia

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

NEW YORK: Hugh Burke, 60 E. 42nd St. CHICAGO: John E. Lutz, 435 N. Michigan Ave. BOSTON: M. L. Tyler, Little Building

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Should College Courses Be Fitted to Women's Needs?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

President Reinhardt Says 'Yes' For the Women's College

And Has Built Curriculum of Mills College Along Three Lines Adapted to Development of Modern Woman

By Edyth Sage Armstrong
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco, Calif.

"Women must be increasingly prepared to be intelligent companions for men in business and in educational fields, as well as in the community and the home." So declared Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College in California.

"We are in the midst of momentous periods when throughout the world the demands made upon women are increasing as leaders of world progress. The standards of education for women must broaden proportionately, and nothing less than the finest, most useful and most modern curriculum possible is acceptable in meeting the needs of our intelligent American womanhood."

The president's office in the Administration building of Mills College was flooded with early sunlight and sweet with fragrant bowls of colorful blossoms. The glass doors opened upon a delightful secluded nook of trees and grass, and Dr. Reinhardt sat at her desk with her face alight as she contemplated the vision of the enlarging opportunities and privileges opening up to women.

In the year 1916 when Dr. Reinhardt came to the presidency of Mills Collge, the world was in the midst of the World War—into which the United States soon plunged. For the time, world upheavals were echoed in the sphere of education. American women had but recently begun to experience economic independence, along with the newly acquired vote. There was danger that women would be trained merely to compete with men, especially in the field of education and economic activity. Alert educators like Dr. Reinhardt therefore felt the need of so reorganizing the curriculum that women might be prepared, not to prove that women could do what men had been doing, but to find out and take their rightful place of leadership in business, the community and the home.

Three Enterprises

Thus it was that the immediate enrichment of the curriculum of Mills College was Dr. Reinhardt's answer to the challenge of the complicated modern era into which she stepped. Her objective, that each student should have full opportunity to become an intelligent, useful and happy individual guided her in her premise that "women set the tone and the taste of the household and the community."

"Just how did you go about analyzing the needs of women for more harmonious living?" she was asked.

"I realized that there was a need of three definite enterprises in the education of women," affirmed Dr. Reinhardt. "The first of these to be introduced at Mills, was the development of the practical arts of home building, household decoration, child development, pre-natal education and parent education. Next came the fine arts, not presented as a ladylike accomplishment, but for the training of noble minds, that women might express in business or in the home, the full appreciation of music, drama, the graphic arts and the dance. In developing this field of activity for women we sought to give special emphasis to the professions inherent in the field, such as art illustrators, art critics, museum directors and costume designers."

Training The Citizen

Dr. Reinhardt's third approach to an enriched curriculum is from the standpoint of community citizenship. "The young women who attend college generally fall into one of three groups—the ones who marry, the ones who step into the business world and the ones who follow a profession," she commented. "All must be prepared to enter the modern community intelligently, and to take their place as citizens.

"For this reason, every alert college for women, should offer courses which actually train the young woman citizen in the function and activity of community living. To know all that there is to know about a City Park Commission and how it works, a Library Commission or a School Board is, or should be a part of the curriculum. The workings of city, county and state government in their relation to social relief, the significance of trained thought in all business performance and the vital need of national and international understanding, must be stressed as deeply important in the world of today."

Necessary to Gain Historic Perspective

In this connection it is interesting to note that there is one course required of every freshman student at Mills. "An Introduction to Civilization" is a most unusual course based upon what the president calls "the need of a reasonable knowledge of our historic perspective."

"In a democracy there can be no leadership, no rational vote, without clear historic perspective," affirmed Dr. Reinhardt when speaking of this course. "A clear understanding of the achievements of humanity, and of our own government up to the present time is essential for every intelligent citizen."

But in every student body, the leaders must take definite steps to guard against narrow viewpoints, is Dr. Reinhardt's conviction. In handling this at Mills College, the president introduced the plan of broadening the registration. The Trustees have established what is known as Trustee Scholarships. By this provision, scholarships are presented each year to girls from selected schools throughout the United States and Alaska. This is proving to be a definitely enriching experience to the student body, for North meets South, Alaska forms friendships with Maine, Montana learns to appreciate Carolina, and vice versa. And one of the results has been a truly international institution, for today, not only is nearly every state in the Union represented, but 13 foreign countries as well. The subject of international relations can decidedly never be a theoretic one when the colorful native costumes of India, China, Japan and Manchoukuo mingle day in and day out with the more conservative but none the less distinctive apparel of Germany, Spain, Chili and America.

Of Permanent Value

And it is no surprise to learn that the students of Mills College become so internationally minded that they are found as exchange students in graduate work throughout Europe, renewing many of their undergraduate associations at Oxford, in the London School of Economics, in Munich, Paris and Berlin.

Every phase of the activity of Dr. Reinhardt as president of Mills confirms her objective to send out her young graduates equipped as fully as possible with the treasures which "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt." And each year as her seniors stand before her in their soft three-cornered tassel-less Oxford caps, Dr. Reinhardt expresses to them her thought of their treasure, in these words:

"Four years to train the sinews of your mind and the wings of your spirit. Four years to open the doors and behold oneself welcomed as a kinsman by all countries and peoples. Four years . . . for practice in the crafts of life, to the end that you may become worthy heirs of the treasures of the past and happy and intelligent citizens of the challenging present."

John M. Stone, London

Entering the Moslem University in Cairo

Our picture shows the entrance to what has long been considered the chief center of learning in the Mohammedan world—the Mosque Al Ashar in Cairo, Egypt. This university is the climax of the traditional system of education in Egypt. There exist really two, systems in that country: the one, native; the other, developed more recently and designed to provide, in the main, a European education.

Al Azhar dates from the tenth century, when it was first erected as a mosque and subsequently converted into a university. The buildings themselves, of course, have been rebuilt or restored at various times since then, but during the centuries Al Azhar has consistently remained primarily a seat of religious, not secular, learning. Its students come from all parts of the Mohammedan world, and the foundation of their teaching is the Koran. They must learn the Moslem religious book by heart, a task which necessitates a thorough acquaintance with classical Arabic. There follows a lengthy course in religious jurisprudence, and instruction in astronomy, mathematics, Moslem history and geography.

For many, many years all efforts to modernize and secularize the university curriculum were successfully resisted, although certain graduates of Al Azhar have been among the leaders in reforming and modernizing Egypt's educational system. Since 1929, however, European languages and natural sciences have been included as an integral part of the curriculum at Al Azhar.

Shorter Ones Take Better Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the problems of this column is to discuss subjects in an interesting and adequate way without running into such length. Your Chairman has always maintained that it takes longer to write a short piece than a lengthy one. Perhaps we Round Tablers all need to take more time over our letters, in order to say more in less space. Anyway, the files are full of long, long letters, with the Chairman convinced that shorter ones would interest more readers and also include more people. Don't be surprised therefore if you find yourself "excerpted." We wish to introduce as many as possible and this seems to be about the only way.—Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Hobbies That Teach

Dear Chairman:

There are two hobbies in my opinion that pay big dividends for a small amount of money, time, and effort. The first one is stamp collecting. The hobby may be carried on with very little money if it is so desired. I have a collection of approximately 5000 stamps and have spent only five dollars. In trading stamps you meet new people and make many true friends. In mounting your stamps you learn of many countries that you would not know otherwise existed. Through careful study of the stamps of each country you can learn something about the people and their country. In learning facts this way you remember them better.

The other is having a number of foreign correspondents. Young people learn much by exchanging ideas with other people their own age. First-hand knowledge is always better than that got from books and makes a far deeper impression on the memory and hence a better education. (Miss) G. E. T.

Listen and Read!
New Zealand

Dear Chairman:

Our warm corner can be effective only so far as we keep it stocked with constructive ideas.

At present (July) we in New Zealand are being favored with the company of several noted educationists from different parts of the world, who are attending the conference of the New Education Fellowship. Their chief interest is the preservation of democracy, and, with them, I believe that the most potent instrument in its preservation is real education. We need to be always seeking the truth regarding every situation and we can best do this by becoming omniverous readers and listeners, and clear thinkers. We must listen and read carefully, not simply agreeing with the speaker or writer, however authoritative he may be, but using his information as a basis for our own opinions. It seems to me that we must keep channels clear for the dissemination of political news and views of every hue. It is the stifling of open discussion which causes fires to smoulder unseen until they assume gigantic proportions and burst loose with destructive forces. I believe that one of the reasons why Communism and Fascism have made little real headway in England is because advocates of these political theories have always been allowed to use Hyde Park for the purpose of spreading their seeds. Give a man enough rope, etc. . . .

By the way, at a recent meeting of our local Round-Table group we each spoke for a few moments on the subject, "How Can I, as an Individual, Best Promote the Cause of World Peace." I can heartily recommend it as a stimulating subject, and afterwards, if we have the courage of our convictions, the putting into practice of our ideas is even more stimulating.

Cheerio, (Mr.) J. N. O.

How to Start a Round Robin
Arizona

Dear Chairman:

Have just read the June 15th Youth Round Table and am so pleased over the writing about our "round robin." Perhaps you will be interested in knowing how it began. A letter of mine was published in the Round Table last year and I received quite a few letters in answer to it. I knew I would never find the time to keep up a correspondence with each person individually, but they all wrote such splendid letters and seemed such lovely people I just didn't want to give any of them up—so the idea came to see if they would like to participate in a "round robin." The idea appealed to them, I am happy and grateful to say, and ever since then we have enjoyed a very merry and interesting correspondence with only one letter to write but six to read. I hope your writing about us will start other round robins, for they truly are the most satisfactory method of Round Table personal correspondence imaginable.

On our last "round" we had the privilege of having a poet guest writer, who wrote on the subject of poetry appreciation. "Try," he wrote, "seeing things in metaphor and simile. The setting sun becomes a copper plate, the stars are sapphire stones." (Miss) A. M. H.

We receive a great many letters simply asking for correspondents or for names and addresses of persons in various countries in order that the writers may send letters to them. Many of these have been passed along to us by the Editor of the Young Folks Page because the writers are in their twenties (Round-Table, not Young Folks' Mail-Bag age). To all such inquirers we say: (1) We are glad to have you writing to one another, for we consider it an invaluable experience and good for the peace of the world. (2) But we do not give out names and addresses. The way to find correspondents is to watch the column and send a letter to us to forward. We will substitute for the initials the name and address and send it along. After that first exchange of letters you will of course have the complete name and address yourself and be assured that the writer wishes to correspond with you. (3) If you are interested in the Round Table (and hope also to have others writing to you) send us a letter (not a mile long) that is interesting enough to print in the Round Table columns. It should contribute an idea or discuss something—in other words, be worth its space. And if it is, you may be sure that someone will be attracted enough to write you. Furthermore you will become one of our own jolly company of Round Tablers who are shaking hands around the world.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Individual Versus the State?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oxford, Eng.

The teacher of today cannot afford to remain ignorant nor even vague as to where he stands in regard to what appears to be a crisis in Western civilization.

Mr. T. P. Coade, headmaster of Bryanston School, made this clear when he addressed the conference of the New Ideals in Education. "The important thing for the teacher to decide, he said, is whether he regards the individual as existing to serve the State, or the State as existing primarily in order to foster the interests of the individual. Freedom or the reverse of it is bound up in his decision.

Mr. Coade pointed out that if the teacher chooses to support the theory that the individual exists to serve the State, then he must be prepared to concede the point that only that individual who is willing to go all the way with the State—within the rigid reserves of a totalitarian régime—can find opportunity for initiative. Those who are not so inclined are shut within the limits of the situation.

The great need today, Mr. Coade said, is for the coming together of communities in balanced co-operation. Such coming together is the result of "responsiveness"—by which he meant the sum total of those human characteristics which it is the aim of the so-called new education to foster: spontaneity, initiative, respect, freedom and discipline; and which, in his view, are the very characteristics which a totalitarian State fends either to destroy or to prostitute.

Nations, said Mr. Coade, cannot come together except through individual responsiveness, and when a dictator destroys responsiveness, he destroys the human faculty best capable of making for harmonious relationships. Yet this is what totalitarianism strives to do, substituting for the trend of democratic education to treat life in terms of organic, growing form, a totalitarian education which tends to treat it in terms of molded shape within which organic growth is possible only as it does not alter the form ordained by the State.

Mr. Coade believes that if the individual responsiveness of man is set free under the guidance of skillful statesmen, teachers and parents, man will be capable of solving for himself the problems of succeeding generations as such problems arise.

The Chinese Youth Movement

Loh Tsei Interprets It as Teaching Ideals of Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

"We cannot talk about developing, about modernizing our country until we are free of the Japanese," she said—this almond-eyed daughter of the New China.

Loh Tsei, gentle of speech as the summer breeze, whose smile and manner is completely disarming, is better known at home as the Jeanne d'Arc of China. She was a prominent leader in the vigorous anti-Japanese student demonstration of 1931—the activity which became the basis for the young China educational campaign in 1935. Now Loh Tsei may return to a war-swept country from Geneva where she acted as All-China delegate to the World Youth Congress of 1936. Miss Tsei was formerly secretary of the Student National Salvation Association at Peiping University.

As are many of her race she is basically an advocate of peace, but sees invasion as a cause for vigorous resistance. She sees today's unrest and tension tearing down what small inroads she and her colleagues of the student movement have built toward educating her people toward an expression of national unity.

Picturing the work already done and outlining what she hopes to accomplish in co-operation with her group at Stone, Loh Tsei caught up and transplanted to her native soil—for an afternoon—an interested audience at the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters. Young China's hopes, its fears, its disappointments, its accomplishments belonged to that audience for a brief hour. Perhaps they caught a glimpse behind the too-seldom-lifted veil of Oriental philosophy—that "one thousand years is as a day."

Only Postponed

"We will accomplish what we have set out to gain," she said simply. And as she talked there came the realization that should the resistance now being shown fail, young China's goal of national unity would be none the less bright, none the less sought after; only its attainment would be slightly—perhaps 50 or 100 years—postponed.

"Our premise is China for the Chinese," she firmly asserted. "The first condition to regenerate our nation is for our youth to resist the Japanese invasion. After that we can talk of building a new China.

"We feel that the most important thing is to educate and organize the people. Sadly, you will admit, we have no hope to build enough schools to educate the great masses of China, but rather it is our desire for the small number of students to go direct to the people to educate them. Educational pilgrimages to the small villages in the out-of-the-way provinces are being made during vacation periods."

Explaining that the students in China usually come from the well-to-do families, Loh Tsei told of the hardships they had to endure while making these pilgrimages. They often walked 20 miles a day, over rough roads, going from village to village; they ate the poorest food of the peasants and many times were hungry; they slept on the floor of the peasant cottages with only a blanket underneath and one over them. Each student had to carry his or her own blankets.

And it is not easy to teach the simple peasant folk who have had no education and can neither read nor write. The students carried posters illustrating the Japanese invasion and showing the need for repelling it. The peasants could not understand speeches, so a simple story form was used, and the students talked with them in their own homes while they worked or even in the fields. Old folksongs were utilized and the peasants were taught new words to the familiar melodies.

Acting Out The Problem

Often simple platforms would be set up in the fields and the students would give little plays which they had written themselves showing the Chinese people being driven from their homes by the Japanese invasion, and picturing the hardship and suffering they had to endure.

"It was in such elementary form that we tried to bring to the great masses the message of a new China," Loh Tsei said. "And it is in just this way that we are trying to carry the message further, to make our people conscious of the need to resist invasion.

"This is what the Chinese Youth Movement means," she concluded. "It is not concerned with opportunities for youth, or work, or wages and hours. It is solely to win freedom for a united China." M. G.

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Football Becoming More Interesting—1938 Shuffle of Managers in Baseball

Gridiron Game Changed During Last Five Years

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Football is becoming more interesting each year," said Dick Harlow, Harvard football coach, in the opening press conference of the 1937 season yesterday. "And it is becoming increasingly more difficult for you football writers," he added.

These remarks, enlarged upon, supplemented a brief prospectus on the Harvard team in which he stated his belief that the Crimson would be a better team than last year. Just how much better he would not venture to say, and qualified it somewhat on the relative strength of the opponents.

In regard to football becoming more interesting, he stated that the game today is vastly superior in detail to that of even five years ago. The most change has come in line play with the modern trend running to bigger men from end to end. The day of the lineman under 160 pounds is disappearing.

Line Play Changed

To point out the wide difference he cited one prominent major football team here in the East which plans to change its whole system of defensive line play this year. Usually a fast-charging line with the submarine dive style, this team has been forced to remodel its form of defense to keep abreast of the attack.

Throughout the East offensive football has dominated during the past year or two and the defense has been burdened to cope with the trend. Gradually the little lineman and the football player who thinks slowly is turning to other sports, there being no place for them in the trick game of today.

Wes Fesler, Harvard end coach and former Ohio State all-America end in 1928 and 1930, substantiated Harlow. "When I played end the assignment was comparatively easy. Today end play calls for much more intelligence with the defensive end never knowing what will develop as sweeps approach. In my day you could tell nearly every time and needed only to get away from the blocker. Today a blocker coming at you may be merely faking to delay or get you out of position and then you are hit unexpectedly by another," he said.

Mousetrapping Important

Harlow credited "mousetrapping" with largely changing line play. Mousetrapping, of course, is permitting a defensive lineman to barge through only to find the play gone or suddenly be sideswiped with a devastating block from behind the line. He particularly stressed this as working against the little men in the line—if they charged through they were caught flatfoot and if they drifted they were simply powered out of the way whereas the big fellow could use his weight to recover.

By big fellow Harlow did not mean merely brawn and beef. The football player, be he big or little, who cannot think fast, can be made to look foolish with the cross-blocking, mousetrapping, faking and trickery of the modern line. More and more the football writer and student fan is watching line play instead of the backfield. And it is becoming increasingly more difficult to follow the deception in the line.

During the discussion Harlow stressed his preference for experience. He did not mean that outstanding sophomores were handicapped by his preference, but did state that his so-called second varsity is the proving ground for his future regulars. Of last year's freshman team only two seem likely to earn places on the varsity at present, Torbert MacDonald, back, and Tom Healey, tackle.

This morning the players were out in full uniform for photographs and tomorrow they will report for the first day of practice.

Sopwith Is Home With Much Praise For Yacht Ranger

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 14 (AP)—Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith, twice unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, has come home full of praise for Ranger, the Class J sloop which Harold S. Vanderbilt sailed to four straight triumphs over Sopwith's Endeavour II in defending the international yachting trophy for the third straight time.

"She's a yacht such as can be produced possibly once in a life time," said Sopwith, then added, in reply to a question whether he would challenge again, "A lot of water will have to flow under the bridge, because at the moment we haven't a boat capable of defeating Ranger."

Sopwith, millionaire British sportsman and airplane manufacturer, praised the hospitality extended him in America, expressed disappointment at the fact that he didn't bring back the cup, but said, "I just can't help talking about Ranger.

"She proved herself remarkable not only in smooth but also rough weather. I was not disappointed in Endeavour II. She simply met a boat designed a year later and capable of greater speed."

Asked if he had got any ideas from Ranger which he intended to include in a future challenger, he replied:

"You'll never build a first-class boat by copying someone else. If you attempt to copy, you will be behind from the start."

Six Cities Named In Voters' Poll For Grid Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—The 1937 annual award of the August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the eastern intercollegiate football championship, will be determined by 32 sports editors and gridiron writers, representing the leading papers in six eastern cities, it was announced today. Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington experts will decide, at the close of the current season, which college or university will receive the trophy, now held by University of Pittsburgh, victor at the Rose Bowl classic last January.

Last season, the first year of the Lambert award, the judges were confined to editors and writers of New York City newspapers alone, but the Lambert Committee decided that in view of the growing importance of the Lambert Trophy the list of judges should be increased to include the major cities within the area designated as "eastern championship" territory. The territory extends from Washington, D. C., on the south and from the western boundary of Pennsylvania to the northeastern borders of New England. Both Army and Navy will be eligible for the Lambert Trophy.

Huskies Have New Coach

Northeastern has a new head coach for its cross-country team, but the name remains the same. Herbert S. Morang of Waltham has succeeded his younger brother, Langley.

The new coach competed in track at Deering High, Westbrook Seminary, and Tufts. Recently he has been manager and coach of the athletic teams at the Potter Press. His two younger brothers have been track stars at Northeastern. Almon captained the Huskies in 1930 and Langley led the harriers in 1935.

Practice under the direction of the new coach will start tomorrow.

Sitting Pretty . . . —By Pap'

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Tennis Experts Favor Joe Hunt Next to Budge

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Davis Cup and the American singles championship are back in the United States, and for that and its attendant profits the United States Lawn Tennis Association can thank John Donald Budge.

The Californian should he continue his amateur play is well able to keep the singles crown safe for at least another year. He proved that to everyone's satisfaction by making it three out of three over Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm in the final at Forest Hills.

But there's likely to be a lively scramble for the right to play second fiddle to the tennis czar when it comes time to put the Davis Cup on the line again.

Riggs a Veteran

To some folks, of course, the answer is simple. It, or more politely he, is Bibby Riggs, Los Angeles youngster who is three years Budge's junior but, as a tournament player of eight years' experience, hardly a youngster in a competitive sense.

That, in fact, is the chief point of argument of the anti-Riggs faction. They hold to a line of reasoning which insists that Riggs, successful in his bid for the No. 2 spot in the 1937 first 10 by taking Von Cramm to five sets in the semi-finals, is as good as he ever will be; that he's reached the saturation point as far as improvement goes.

They point out further that Riggs, like Frankie Parker and Bitsy Grant, Budge's cup-contending side-kicks this year, is essentially a "dinker"—a player whose game is based on endurance rather than aggressiveness. They say he can be beaten by a strong forcing game and name Von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany and England's fast-improving Charles Edgar Hare as just three potential 1938 invaders boasting such a technique.

Hunt a Favorite

Their pet candidate is another product of the California all-year-round proving grounds, blond Joe Hunt. The national junior champion didn't give Budge much resistance in the quarter-finals, but they claim that, when he's on his game, he has all the needed power and stroke production and, besides, is a youngster who will improve with practice.

Parker, of course, isn't out of the running yet. Prof. Mercer Beasley is going to take Frankie out to the west coast this winter, make him play and practice on the concrete courts where his chop strokes will be worthless and he'll have to hit out with force, and expects to come up with a much more aggressive young man, whose forehand and service no longer will be joking matters, when next season rolls around.

Even the question of who will team with Budge in doubles is an open one. Gene Mako has lost support, veteran Johnny Van Ryn doesn't want the job, and for the rest the race is wide open.

The only concrete fact is that Budge alone again should be good for two matches, and good enough to repeat as national champion.

Which is much more certain than the vexing problem of who can regain the women's title for this country. Leading candidate off Forest Hills showings is Dorothy May Bundy, winner over 1936 champion Alice Marble and eight years younger than Helen Jacobs. But even "Dodo" wasn't in the running when she stacked up against Anita Lizana.

National League

Results Sept. 13

No games scheduled.

American League

Results Sept. 13

No games scheduled.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
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Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

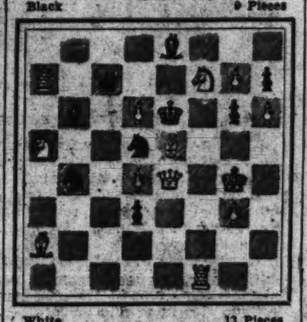
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 14, 1937

Problem No. 1966

By J. Szeghy, Budapest

Black 9 Pieces



White

White to play and mate in two

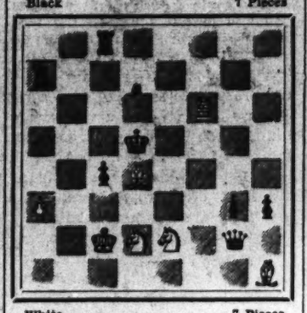
(Prize, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1937)

13 Pieces

Problem No. 1967

By W. D. Ellison, Ashby de-la-Zouche

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1937)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1964. B-Kt7

No. 1965. 1. KKt-Q6 K-Q4
2. R-KR5ch

1. ——— Q-Kt
2. R-QR5ch

1. ——— Kt-K3
2. Kt-B7ch

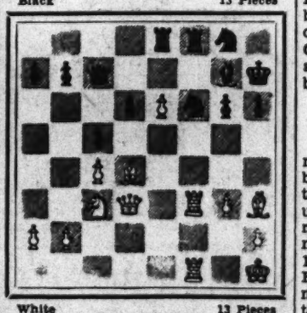
End-Game No. 373. The winning plan is K-B6, followed by R-Kt5, R-R5ch, and P-Kt5 mate. This White can only postpone, or lose too much material, so that his game is lost anyhow.

End-Game

This position arose in a game between Lisitsyn and Panov, in the 1937 Soviet championship. White missed the most direct win, although he ultimately won anyhow.

End-Game No. 374

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

What is White's most direct winning line?

Notes

David S. Polland, who won the New York state championship a few weeks ago, is the new champion of the American Chess Federation, succeeding I. Horowitz, last year's winner who could not compete due to his being a member of the victorious American team at Stockholm. Polland, who lost in the final round, was a full point ahead of H. Steiner of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jean Moore Oran of Muscatine, Iowa, won the women's championship.

Men's Championship

	W	L		W	L
Polland	7½	2½	Jaffe	5	5
Steiner	6½	3½	Morton	5	5
MacMurray	6	4	Marchand	3½	6½
Treyzman	6	4	Mugridge	3	7
Grigorieff	5½	4½	Cohen	3	8
Hahlbohm	5	5			

Edward E. Hanna, now located at 5965 Minerva Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., but formerly of Chicago, is planning to revive the Mid-West Chess and Checker News, which he was unable to continue a few years ago. The new venture, the Mid-West Chess News, will be either mimeographed or printed, depending on advance subscriptions. It should prove specially interesting to problem lovers, for Mr. Hanna plans a problem society, to which magazine solvers will belong, with an annual honor book, monthly composing and solving prizes. M. P. Morrow is assisting Mr. Hanna.

There is no doubt but that Paul Keres is destined to become a strong contender for world championship honors. Winning first prizes this past year or so has become a habit, and winning interesting games, in which he played a forcing part, not simply winning through superior technique or the faulty combinations of his opponents, is taken as a matter of course. The game below, from the Prague tournament of last May, another of his triumphs, is no exception and shows him at his best.

Budapest Defense

Keres White	Gilg Black	Keres White	Gilg Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 B-Q4	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 Kt-K3	PxP
3 PxP	Kt-K15	19 PxP	Q-R3
4 P-K4	KtxKP	20 Kt-Q3	Kt-K3
5 P-B4	KKt-B3	21 Q-Q3	KR-B
6 B-K3	B-Ktsch	22 R-B6	Q-R4
7 Kt-B3	Q-Rsch	23 R-K	Kt(B3)xB
8 P-Kt3	Q-R2	24 PxKt	BxK
9 B-Q3	BxKtch	25 B-Q	BxP
10 PxB(a)	Kt-R3	26 QxB	Q-Kt4
11 B-QB3	P-QKt3	27 B-B3	K-Kt
12 Kt-B3	Kt-B4	28 Q-Q5	P-B3
13 Castles	B-Kt2	29 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt2
14 P-K5	CastlesQR	30 RxR	RxR
15 Kt-Q4	P-B3	31 QxQPch	Kt-B3
16 Kt-B5	Q-B	32 QxPch	Resigns

(a) In discussing this game, Euwe (Chess, June, 1937) writes: "White has now two bishops against bishop and knight (a definite advantage, of course, owing to the single bishop's restriction to squares of one color) but a weak pawn position. A dynamic advantage against a static disadvantage. It is difficult to estimate the relative chances; nor must it be forgotten that personal factors—style, propensities—play a part, too. An attacking player like Keres would choose White's position always."

W. A. Fairhurst, Scottish champion, who used to conduct the games department of the now defunct "Chess Amateur," is the new British champion, having won the annual championship tournament at Birmingham last July, a point ahead of Sir George Thomas, former champion. Here is how the new champion disposed of one of the veterans, a player of high repute 30 years ago.

Queen's Pawn Game

Fairhurst White	Atkins Black	Fairhurst White	Atkins Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B4	B-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 KR-K	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 BxB	P-KB4
4 B-B4	P-B3	21 PxP	KtxP
5 P-K3	B-Kt2	22 B-QR2	Q-B4
6 P-KR3	Castles	23 P-K4	R-KB
7 Kt-B3	P-K3	24 PxP	RxP
8 B-Q3	PxP	25 B-K6	KR-B
9 BxBP	Kt-Q4	26 Q-K4	Kt-B3
10 B-KKt3	KtxKt	27 R-Q7	Kt-Kt4
11 PxKt	Q-K2	28 Q-KKt4	P-KR4
12 Castles	Kt-Q2	29 Q-R4	QR-K
13 B-Kt3	P-K4	30 R-K5	BxR
14 Q-B2	K-R	31 QxKt	B-Kt2
15 QR-Q	P-B3	32 QxKtP	R-K2
16 P-QR4	R-K	33 RxR	QxR
17 Kt-Q2	P-Kt3	34 QxPch	Resigns

Football Families

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Tulane's Green Wave still includes many gridders who are following family trends. The 1937 squad will include three Paynes, younger brothers of Francis Payne, who played in the Rose Bowl; Buddy Banker, younger brother of Bill Banker, star halfback of '29; Miller Upton, whose brother, Claggett, also was a Rose Bowler; and John Andrews, son of Claibourne Andrews, former letterman.

Tennis Party Saturday

Mrs. George W. Wightman's annual fall junior tennis party for boys and girls on the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club is scheduled for this Saturday. The tournament is open to youngsters who were not over 15 years of age on Jan. 1, 1937. Entries must be filed before Friday at 6 p. m. with Mrs. Wightman, 3 Charles Street, Brookline, or the Longwood Cricket Club.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jesse Owens barred as ineligible for Caledonian games in New York; Giants increased lead to 4½ games with 7 to 5 victory over Cards.

Three Years Ago

David Goldman, Reynolds Smith, Lawson Little and Don Armstrong entered semifinals of United States amateur golf championship.

Five Years Ago

Francis Ouimet defeated George Voigt 6 and 5 in first round amateur golf championship with medal score of 30 for first nine.

Major Leagues Manager Plans For '38 Viewed

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Here's the major league managerial situation, as it stands today in relation to 1938 job-holding prospects:

Sighed and sealed. Bill Terry, New York Giants, new five-year contract as general manager, calling for estimated $40,000 yearly; Mickey Cochrane, Detroit Tigers, new two-year contract at estimated $30,000 per annum; Charley Grimm, Chicago Cubs, new one-year contract; Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn Dodgers, new one-year $15,000 contract; Jimmie Dykes, Chicago White Sox, new two-year contract.

Hold-overs: Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox, two years more on five-year contract; Connie Mack, Philadelphia Athletics, who has life-time job.

Already out: Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Browns, ousted July 21 and replaced for balance of season by Jim Bottomley; Chuck Dressen, Cincinnati Reds, unconditionally released yesterday, and replaced temporarily by Bobby Wallace.

Due for Renewals

Unsigned but due for renewals: Joe McCarthy, New York Yankees, whose two-year contract expires this season; Bill McKechnie, Boston Bees; Jimmy Wilson, Philadelphia Phillies; Bucky Harris, Washington Senators.

Unsigned and status in doubt: Steve O'Neill, Cleveland Indians; Pie Traynor, Pittsburgh Pirates; and Frank Frisch, St. Louis Cardinals.

On the basis of this summary, only seven of the 16 managers are certain of their 1938 status.

There's no doubt Joe McCarthy will be offered a renewal, probably on a long-term basis and possibly at an increase over his current $35,000 salary. The Yankee pilot won't discuss the details with his boss, Col. Jacob Ruppert, until after the world series.

Similarly McKechnie can have the job of bossing the Bees as long as he wants. There's grounds for suspecting, however, that the squire of Wilkinsburg, Penna., may be offered a pilot's job elsewhere on terms so flattering that he can't refuse and the Boston club can't match them.

Sunny Jim Bottomley may be given a full season chance to manage the Browns but the race is wide open for the Cincinnati job. Chief Scout Wallace, now in charge of the Reds, was manager of the St. Louis Browns in 1911-12.

Frisch hardly can be blamed for the shortcomings of the Cardinals this year but St. Louis observers have been discussing the probability of his replacement. It has been persistently rumored Frisch is in line to become field manager of the Giants, if and when General Manager Terry turns his attention exclusively to the front office.

O'Neill and Traynor both are on the spot. They cannot be blamed for mishaps that hurt the chances of the clubs they direct but demands for shakeups may force both to relinquish leadership.

The list of experienced or available replacements is limited. Babe Ruth has been ambitious to get a big league manager's job ever since he quit the Bostons, in 1935, but no club seems interested in the big fellow's potentialities. Rogers Hornsby, rated a great judge of talent, isn't likely to get a come-back chance, in view of the circumstances under which the Browns dropped him.

O'Doul Mentioned

Among minor leaguers, Frank (Lefty) O'Doul of the San Francisco Seals, and Oscar Vitt, who piloted the Newark Bears to a record margin of victory in the International League race this year, are rated high in managerial ability. O'Doul was mentioned for the Brooklyn post until Grimes's contract was renewed.

Tony Lazzeri, the Yankees' veteran second baseman, recently declared himself in a receptive mood, but did not reveal whether he had any definite prospects in mind. Chicago's veteran backstops, Luke Sewell of the White Sox and Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs, also have been linked with managerial gossip. Both rate high in qualifications for club leadership.

Boucher to Pilot Brighton

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (CP)—Billy Boucher of Ottawa, coach of Cornwall's Ottawa Senior City League hockey team last season, will pilot Brighton Tigers in the British National Hockey League this winter. Boucher, who teamed with Aurel Joliat and Howie Morenz of Montreal Canadiens' powerful scoring combination years ago, succeeds Don Penniston of Montreal, who coached the Tigers last season. Penniston, former coach of Montreal Royals in the Montreal senior group, replaces Boucher as pilot of the Cornwall team. Boucher is already lining up players for the Brighton squad.

Amateur Baseball Tourney

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 14 (AP)—Six more teams were eliminated yesterday in the national amateur baseball tournament, leaving 13 to battle for the title. Only four are undefeated. Fisher Foods of Cleveland, 1936 champions, remained in the running, nosing out Barberton, Ohio, 4 to 3, although held to four hits by Russ Garcia. Waterbury, Conn., defeated Dearborn, Mich., 9 to 8. Waterbury grabbed a six run lead in the first three innings but barely managed to hold one run to win. Greatorex hit four times for a perfect day at the plate for Waterbury.

Currie to Join Redwings

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 14 (CP)—Harrie Currie, Charlottetown, who campaigned with the Hershey (Penna.) Bears in the Eastern United States Hockey League last winter, has been notified by Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Redwings to report in Detroit Oct. 11 when the National League team begins training.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Great Amateur Tennis Season

When the curtain was rung down on the United States amateur lawn tennis championship tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., last Saturday, one of the greatest amateur seasons in recent years came to an end. It is true that one of the finest tournaments held anywhere is still to be played on the Pacific Coast; but the outcome of the matches there will have no bearing on the ranking of players for the season. Wimbledon, the Davis and Wightman Cup competitions and the United States singles and doubles championships will furnish the data on which the men and women players of the United States and more or less of the world will be ranked. And for the first time since the Davis Cup traveled to France in 1927, the American championships will have much weight in the tennis history of 1937.

Holcombe Ward
President, U. S. L. T. A.

Budge Outclasses Field

When the tennis season opened last spring, the general consensus of opinion was that the battle for the men's No. 1 world ranking would be between J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, and such proved to be the case, as these two players stood out far above the rest of the field. And when Budge won the American championship he completed a record which not only places him as the best player of 1937 but as one of the greatest of all time. Winner of all his Davis Cup matches, including the doubles with C. Gene Mako; winner of the all-England singles, doubles and mixed doubles, and winner of the United States singles and mixed doubles titles, he has compiled a record which no other player, not even the great Tilden, can point to. His only defeat in major play this year was in the United States doubles final, when von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany won from Budge and Mako; but to offset this the Americans defeated the Germans in the Wimbledon and Davis Cup doubles.

Miss Lizana Enters Picture

Before the women's section of the American championship started, the two players picked to battle for the title and the right to claim first ranking not only in the United States but in the world were Alice L. Marble of California, the defending champion, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland. The latter had been very successful in defeating Miss Marble in Europe, and was a slight favorite to advance to the American championship, which would no doubt have given her first rank among the women of the world, despite the fact that Dorothy E. Round of Great Britain had defeated her for the all-England title. But Anita Lizana of Chile, who was recognized as a fine player, but not rated as quite as good as the three above-mentioned women, entered the picture and by winning the American championship has gone a long way toward establishing a strong claim to No. 1 ranking.

First All-Foreign Women's Singles

It was not so long ago that the American women players were making a better record against foreign players than were the men; but this year found the situation reversed. Helen Wills Moody and Helen Hull Jacobs and, last year, Miss Marble were sweeping the courts with much consistency, while the American men were losing about as consistently. The improved playing of Miss Jedrzejowska and Miss Lizana has resulted this year in breaking up the monopoly which the American women have held. The fact that they were the first players ever to make the American women's championship an all-foreign final and on their first appearances in one of these championships serves notice that the women players of the United States must show marked improvement in 1938 if they are to keep Uncle Sam in the forefront of feminine world tennis. There are a number of the younger male players who appear to be close to Davis Cup standards; but this does not hold good when looking for new members for the American Wightman Cup teams of the future.

N. E. Sidelines

Northeastern's line problems increased for Coaches Jimmy Dunn and Harold Kopp today when Zenas (Zipper) Bliss, veteran guard, tentatively made the decision to quit football. Bliss captained the undefeated freshman team two years ago and last year was a starting guard on the varsity. If Bliss sticks to his plans, Dunn will be forced to call on inexperienced material for this post. Bill Pomeroy, a chunky Andover youngster, will probably get the call, because of his showing in Saturday's scrimmage.

Dartmouth has settled down for 10 days of hard work in preparation for its first game of the season with Bates on Oct. 2. The Indians, handicapped by rain yesterday, were given an intensive checking and blocking drill. Joe Pyrtek and Captain Merrill Davis stood out in this department. In the passing session Bob McLeod and Cowboy Hayden were commended by the coaches for their deft handling of the soggy ball.

Tufts grid candidates, after being forced into Cousens Gymnasium yesterday because of the rain, moved on to the Medford Oval today for their second pre-season practice workout. Coach Lew Manly stressed fundamentals to the group of more than 30 candidates. The Jumbos play an eight-game schedule this year, opening with Colby on Oct. 2. This game will bring Al McCoy, former Northeastern coach, back to the local spotlight. Al is starting his first year at the Waterville (Maine) College and his friends here already are anxiously awaiting the Tufts-Colby game.

Amherst's football stalwarts were ready today for their first scrimmage of the season. After several days of hard work devoted to fundamentals, Coach Lloyd Jordan plans to have scrimmages up to a day or so before Amherst's first game of the season, which is with Vermont on Sept. 25. Three more candidates reported yesterday, increasing the squad to 45. They were Harry Koster, reserve end last year; Doug Pillsbury, veteran center, and Art Hensler, guard candidate.

Coach Tuss McLaughry of Brown gave his charges a lengthy dummy scrimmage on a wet, slippery field yesterday. He plans two or three scrimmages this week. By the end of the week officials hope to select a first string line-up.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton! That is the practice feature for tomorrow as the Big Three report for football work. Sixty members of the Yale squad checked in at the Ray Tompkins Field House yesterday for examinations preparatory to leaving for Gales Ferry for the two-week training period.

With the reporting of Rocky Dattola, quarterback, and Mels Phillips, halfback, yesterday, the Springfield football squad now includes every veteran who will be eligible for the 1937 campaign.

Holy Cross's gridmen returned to the practice field today after being granted a holiday yesterday because of inclement weather. The Crusaders were ready for the first taste of scrimmage which Coach Edward Anderson has planned.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—It is easy to see why Fred Thompson, coach of the air-minded Arkansas Razorbacks, favors the forward pass as a ground-gaining weapon . . . He told a group of coaches a few days ago his team attempted an average of 33 passes a game last season . . . He also said every time Jack Robbins drew his arm back in an attempt to toss the leather, Arkansas gained 7½ yards . . . You can't beat those figures . . . Everybody up this way is agreed Don Budge will turn pro immediately after he has defended his Wimbledon title next year . . . Same old story: Washington sports writers are raving about Sammy Baugh.

Syracuse will depend on sophomores for five or six varsity positions . . . Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm proved himself a good sport and he can't come back too soon to suit American tennis fans.

Cliff Melton, southpaw for the Giants, is yearning to face the Yanks in the World Series . . . The Yanks once let him go . . . Brooklyn may try to buy Southpaw Vito Tamulis from Newark . . . Down in Oklahoma they really aim to do something about it . . . Out-of-state schools are doing a little poaching on the high school football preserves . . . Southern California got Bob Peoples, the javelin tosser, and one of the sweetest grid prospects the Sooner State has turned out in years . . . Raymond Mallouf has hooked up with Southern Methodist . . . Tommy Robertson, a third all-stater, from Duncan, was snagged by Louisiana State.

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Business and Industry

Installment Sales in U. S. Expand Greatly in Last Few Years

Commerce and Finance

Money Mart Seen Taken Care Of In Release of Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The release of $300,000,000 from the Treasury's gold hoard, plus open market operations of the Federal Reserve Board, are expected by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, "to take care of the money market until after Jan. 1.

That is, the injections of new money made possible by these steps are expected to facilitate meeting of financial needs by the banks during an autumnal demand for money. All of the $300,000,000, Secretary Morgenthau said, will flow into the monetary stream and be "at work" within three weeks. The open market purchases of short-term government securities by the Federal Reserve Board will work over a longer period to increase the available excess reserves of banks.

Efforts Fruitful

"I think the first day's combined efforts of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have been very fruitful," said Secretary Morgenthau last night. He discussed "the nice bond market we had today," but refused to comment on the further uncertainties in the stock market. He said, however, that the Government's monetary steps were not intended directly to counteract the nervous market conditions.

The withdrawal of $300,000,000 from the inactive gold fund still leaves that hoard at a massive size. The total revealed in today's Treasury statement, as of Sept. 11, and this antedating the withdrawal, reaches $1,400,589,319.15. Thus, many more transfusions will be possible into the flow of money of the country before the Treasury is reduced to its own active gold reserve, which stands at $10,738,622,620.74.

Deposit Created

The released $300,000,000 has already gone into the Treasury's current balance, and a deposit was created in the Federal Reserve banks through transfer to the gold certificate fund of the Federal Reserve System. The money flows thence into the money market.

Because of its accretion of funds, the Treasury will be able to pay off two issues of 90-day Treasury bills, due on Sept. 22 and 29, with cash, and two new issues to be offered on those dates could be bought "on credit."

"So the cash pair out in retirement of the old issues will go into the market," Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget announced, and the offerings of new issues on credit will reduce the withdrawal of cash from the money markets."

"It is just like buying at a department store," Secretary Morgenthau interjected. "The customer may pay cash or he may have it charged." Mr. Bell estimated that 70 per cent of the purchasers of new bills would take them on credit instead of paying cash.

Motion Picture Industry Earnings Still on Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Motion picture industry earnings during the second quarter of 1937 were substantially better than the comparable 1936 period despite the seasonal decline. Aggregate profits of four companies, whose figures are now available, totaled $8,334,000 for the first six months of 1937, up 60 per cent over the comparable 1936 interim, says Poor's surveys.

"To take advantage of the increased theater attendance anticipated for the coming months, plans for constructing 291 new theaters at a cost of more than $19,000,000 were drafted during the first seven and a half months of the year," continues the analysis. "Full year 1937 expenditures may exceed $25,000,000. Erection of the theaters now planned would increase domestic theater seating capacity some 228,000 (2 per cent). Then, too, with an advance in admission prices expected to offset higher operating costs, greater theater profits are in prospect.

"The export outlook, however, remains obscure. Foreign governments continue to lend every assistance and encouragement to their own motion picture industries. This trend bodes ill for American producers without production facilities abroad, since the industry as a whole obtains almost 40 per cent of its total income from foreign film rentals. The British Government, for example, will introduce a new Cinematograph Films Bill in Parliament this coming fall to take the place of the old (1927) Act, which will expire next year.

"In order to assist American companies in their sale of films abroad, a motion picture division is being created under the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce."

Canada's Revenue For August Gains

OTTAWA (CP)—Total ordinary revenue of the Dominion of Canada for August was $38,766,210, and special receipts brought the grand total to $38,779,370 compared with $32,475,875 in August, 1936, according to figures released by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Total receipts for the first five months of the fiscal year where $243,882,870 against $201,616,426 for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year.

Total ordinary expenditure for August was $25,176,233 against $20,819,839 in the same months last year. Total ordinary expenditure for the first five months of the fiscal year was $150,362,119, compared with $145,132,024 in the corresponding period in 1936.

Spotlight on Installment Sales As Time Buying Rises Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Main Street—fresh from a splurge of buying automobiles, electric refrigerators, oil burners and other goods "on time"—has stirred credit-wise Wall Street to debate on the question:

Has John Jones mortgaged his future income so far ahead that business will suffer?

Fanning the sparks of controversy was a remark by Roger L. Babson, business forecaster, that the "next depression may start in Main Street rather than Wall Street," because merchants have plugged installment sales, "much as brokers foolishly pushed margin trading in 1929."

Wall Street, restrained by Federal Reserve rules and SEC regulations, has drunk sparingly of stock market credit during recovery. Brokers' loans against securities approximate $1,500,000,000 against about $8,500,000,000 when Main Street joined the stock margin-trading craze before the 1929 speculative collapse.

Credit Up Sharply

But, from all indications, installment credit has expanded greatly the last few years. Installment sales were estimated in trade circles to have increased from $2,800,000,000 in 1934 to $5,200,000,000 last year.

A. W. Zelomek, statistician, figures the total of the first half of this year rose $2,750,000,000 from $2,500,000,000 in the comparable 1936 period. Installment paper held by one large finance company June 30 totaled about $532,000,000, an increase of approximately $172,000,000 over the 1936 figure.

Has this expanded use of credit along Main Street sowed the seeds of trade contraction by giving installment sellers a call on John Jones' earnings for months ahead?

Accounting partly for the money street's interest in the matter have been signs of some slowing in retail sales, along with a move among the leading finance units to shorten repayment periods after they had been lengthened in the earlier recovery stages.

Sales finance men, having gone through the depression with relatively small losses and enhanced respect for the installment buyer, are quick to come to his defense and pooh-pooh talk of credit expansion in Main Street threatening another depression.

"The man in Main Street can be relied upon as the best judge of how far he should go in mortgaging his future," said Arthur O. Dietz, president of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, one of the "big three" sales finance companies.

Most Meet Obligations

These merchants of credit to the consuming masses in the United States, having dealt in the obligations of millions of "time" buyers since installment selling increased by leaps and bounds the last 15 years, are impressed by the honesty of the average man.

As long as 99 per cent strive to meet their obligations promptly, they hold, business is not likely to go to pot.

Moreover, champions of installment selling see expansion of credit to the little man as a natural accompaniment of revival in mass demand for costlier goods after hand-to-mouth buying of necessities during the bleak years of peak unemployment and reduced purchasing power.

Automobile sales this year have come close to 1929 figures. New records have been set in sales of electric refrigerators, radios, oil burners and other "hard" goods bought on time, with repayment terms running up to three years and sometimes longer.

Automobiles Most Popular

Motor cars account for the bulk of term financing. About 60 per cent of all cars are purchased on the installment plan. The percentage, it was said, has risen somewhat the last two years. On other goods, installment buying may account for 90 per cent or more of the total.

Distribution of the soldiers' bonus money last year, credit men explained, gave installment sales a big boost by providing thousands with sufficient cash to make down payments on automobiles and other goods in the higher cost brackets.

Nevertheless, critics of installment selling contend expansion of credit along Main Street proportionately has outrun revival in trade generally, partly as result of intensified competition for use of idle funds and loosening of credit terms by merchants seeking to stimulate business. From many credit men recently have come suggestions it was time to call a halt and tighten up on repayment terms in the battle for the consumer's dollar.

Saperstein Quits SEC to Practice Law in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that David Saperstein, director of the trading and exchange division of the SEC since August 1, 1934, has resigned to reenter the private practice of law in New York City.

The matter of deciding the date of retirement has been left with the commission and at its request Mr. Saperstein will remain here for a short time until certain questions of policy finally are decided.

Since Mr. Saperstein has played an active and influential part in the formulation of policies, and the division which he directs is one of the most important of the setup, his resignation marks an important break in the ranks of the commission's staff.

Chairman James M. Landis, in a letter to Mr. Saperstein, paid him high tribute as "truly a part" of the commission's earliest beginning.

Added Protection In Bond Listings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Added protection for "mortgages indentures and deeds of trust" and for "trustees for bond issues" is contained in a revised form of requirements for application for listing of securities, issued by the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The exchange explains that the new requirements represented a codification of existing practices of the committee, which have developed, partially in the last year, following the studies of a subcommittee appointed in May, 1936.

Output of Canadian Gold Rises Sharply

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

An increase of more than 200,000 ounces was shown in production of gold in Canada during the six months ending June at 1,973,25 ounces against 1,767,509 in the same period in 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Output of copper jumped to 248,604,966 pounds, from 205,637,311, lead production advanced to 199,948,360 pounds, from 180,792,439, and nickel amounted to 111,386,337 pounds compared with 82,775,159 in the first six months of last year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Reasons for last week's stock market crash—the biggest since 1931, and a miniature of 1929—were given in this column on August 30 and September 7. They concerned domestic business, not foreign events. War scares continued to be talked of in Wall Street even down to the beginning of last week as the cause of the decline, but by the end of the week this line of explanation had been largely discarded.

The London market, presumably more tied in sentiment to the international situation than this market, did better than New York, and the cables carried stories of perplexity in London over the extent of the Wall Street break. International commodities gave no supporting evidence to the war scare theory; they have dropped for weeks, to new lows for the year, but held rather steady last week, neither rising in the hope of war purchases nor falling in the fear of sudden war-inspired money tightness. The bull market of 1935-1937 survived equally severe war scares, including the Ethiopian invasion, German re-arming of the Rhine valley, the outbreak of the Spanish war and the entrance into it of the quarrelsome countries.

No Quick Victory

Modern statesmen make a habit of leading their people to the brink of war and backing away. The outstanding lesson of the Spanish war is that the weapons of defense have developed more rapidly since the World War than the weapons of offense, thus ruling out the possibility of a quick victory, which is the only practicable possibility on which it would be wise for the totalitarian politicians to precipitate a conflict with the more democratic and hence more resilient nations. As for Shanghai, our annual exports to China hardly total much more than the $130,000,000 which the government has earmarked for subsidies to the cotton growers, and if the market slides on such fears it must be in a mood to slide anyway.

More unfavorable business news keeps coming along. Scrap steel dropped again. Steel operations appear hardly likely to recover to the pre-Labor Day level, and the steel trade reviews are, to say the least, dubious about the outlook. U. S. Steel third quarter earnings are predicted now, even without further decline, as likely to be nearer the $2.55 of the first quarter than the $3.43 of the second quarter—and fourth quarter prospects are not rosy. The news of textile operations, building construction, and retail sales, continues poor. All are dropping below last year, even without discount for higher prices.

There is a possibility that the stock market may produce, or at least aggravate, the very conditions which it is anticipating. Perhaps, for example, retail sales are more nearly geared to stock market paper profits, and less closely meshed with pay rolls, than is commonly supposed. The market decline may very easily, in conjunction with the higher prices announced for the new models, drag automobile sales for the rest of the year down to unfavorable comparisons with last year's record totals. And of course, the demand for "capital goods"—additions, betterments, equipment, etc.—is even more sensitive to the "climate of opinion" in Wall Street than the demand for consumer goods.

Few New Issues

The decline in stocks has almost certainly contributed to discourage new capital flotations, which were already very small. For August they totaled only $183,000,000 the smallest August since 1933, in contrast with $297,000,000 in August, 1936; and the break in stocks, which has drawn down with it all manner of second-grade bonds, has further and again postponed the resumption of capital flotations in volume comparable to last winter and spring. The Dow-Jones index of 40 bonds stayed below par last week, having passed it on the downside the previous week for the first time since it was passed on the upside in January, 1936.

Looking about for good news—one might almost say, clutching at favorable straws—persistent bulls point to the steady rise in commercial loans, which the banking figures again revealed last week. However, some not too favorable explanations of this rise are being given. For one thing commercial borrowings may be going into the support of unwieldy inventory positions. The Federal Reserve Board reports that department store inventories in July were 17 per cent above July, 1936. How far processors and handlers are overbought—if, of course, at all—nobody knows in general, but only in his own field. Another not very favorable reason given for the rise in commercial loans is the stoppage of the capital market—many borrowers may be taking on lines of short-term credit while waiting and waiting for the investment market tide to rise and float their programs.

There still seems to be a certain amount of sheer sleepless hope in the stock market of the kind that usually means lower prices. Odd-lot traders, according to SEC figures, are still buying. As they watch the translux, bullish arguments dry in the throats of people who bought on theories of "inevitable" inflation.

On the other hand opinion in Wall Street itself is still darkly bearish. The fashionable word now is that we have been in a bear market for the last six months, to which the fact that the "averages" last week broke through the June lows gives plausible support. The day-to-day charts look like it. Others say the market can lose three-eighths, one half, or even 60 per cent of its 1935-1937 gain before it can be called a bear market. The three-eighths point has been reached already.

Short-Term View

On a shorter-term view—i. e., disregarding whether we are in a bear market or not—there is much opinion to the effect that a selling climax was reached around the week-end, when volume rose sharply to four or five times the summer weeks, and the number of separate issues traded reached the unusual total of 950. That would mean a short-lived rally going back to cover some few "gaps" left in the averages in recent weeks. Then—unless business got better—the market might go to new lows again.

One hope endemic even in Wall Street is that the Administration at Washington has so many powers of reviving confidence that it will not allow business to decline seriously. The catalog of imagined weapons is familiar—de-sterilizing gold, Federal Reserve open-market operations, raising the price of gold, recanting on part or all the increase in member bank reserve requirements, etc. But the myth of credit control is suffering much this year at the hands of circumstance. It received another blow yesterday. The surprise announcement that $300,000,000 of sterilized gold was to be released to flow into banking reserves was followed by a stock market drop as sharp as any before.

Classical economic law—as interpreted—would have this easy money move automatically followed by higher share and commodity prices. But the market thought differently. It followed the line of reasoning, currently popular in the Street, which more than anything else is the corrosive of credit management—the argument that if conditions are bad enough to need artificial help from Washington, they are worse than supposed, and the market should be sold. In good times this argument is equally troublesome to the duly constituted authorities; when the Reserve Board, in the early days of credit management, tried to discourage the 1929 public mood, its very warnings were taken as tip-offs to better times.

Break in Market

Wall Street opinion runs strongly to the effect that the federal curbs on the stock market are at least in part responsible for the recent break, and whatever logical advantage this seems to give the Street in its running controversy with Washington authorities is being strongly pressed in the form of requests that one or another of the curbs on the market be relaxed.

It is suggested, for example, that the Securities and Exchange Commission take advantage or Section 16 (B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to temporarily lift the penalties on profitable supporting operations in stocks by insiders. In the old days insiders often stepped into crashing markets with support orders in their own stocks, thus halting the break. Several cases of this became famous in the 1929 break, including the standing order for 1,000,000 shares of Standard of New Jersey at 50 put-in by the Rockefellers. Section 16 of the 1934 act, however; not only requires that all trading in their own stocks by corporation officers, directors and holders of 10 per cent or more of stock must be reported to the SEC and published, but also requires that all profits made by such insiders on purchases sold in less than six months must be turned over to the corporation, or the corporation or its stockholders must sue for them. Losses aren't mentioned. Section 16 (B), however, says the SEC can temporarily lift this rule.

Blamed Requirements

The high margin requirements are also blamed. Way back before the war margins of as low as 5 per cent were required; in 1929 they were 30 and 40 per cent, depending on the house and customer; in London many houses require no margins, protecting themselves in more subtle ways. Last week's deliberations of the Federal Reserve Board on the present margin requirements were the source of some hope that the 55 per cent requirement would be lowered, but it turned out that the board was merely considering technical adjustments which, if anything, would tighten the present rules.

The argument linking the price drop to margin requirements stresses the fact that only a slight drop in the market prevents bargain buying. With any substantial break, a large proportion of margin accounts go under water, or become so-called "restricted accounts" whose owners can buy nothing more except for cash, which, unlike the old-timers in pre-war 5 per cent margin markets, they haven't got. About 60 per cent or more of margin accounts are at present estimated to be restricted, and owners of the rest are scared. With most traders thus stopped from buying, so the argument runs, the market lacks support and cannot choose but drop. If the initial 55 per cent margin requirement were dropped, some say, fresh buying power would suddenly be released.

Margin Requirements

However, margin requirements seem one of those things about which the argument runs whichever way you want it. Back in 1929 it used to be said that the market couldn't break because margins were so high. Until the end of last week there were very few margin calls and very little actual distress selling, due to the large cushion between the reserve board's 55 per cent initial margin and the stock exchange's 23 per cent maintenance margin requirement.

The gist of the matter seems to be that the 55 per cent margin, by influencing both sides of the market, leaves it, as to price moves, about where it was before. It has greatly decreased distress selling, and it has greatly decreased support buying.

In general the whole list of repressive measures seems to have had about the same effect. The market, as everyone here deplores, is excessively "thin," with leading stocks jumping around on small volume.

The peak of trading yesterday, about 2,500,000 shares, compares with 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 share days which have marked selling climaxes since 1929. But the price changes seem about the same, with the indices moving like roller coasters that make the ups and downs with or without passengers.

Absolutely, volume is changed; relatively, it expands and contracts in its habitual fashion in accord with different public moods and price movements.

The Treasury split refunding offer of 1¼ year 1¼ per cent notes and 5-year 2 per cent notes was about 96 per cent accepted. Significantly, 56 per cent of those accepting conversion asked for the short maturities. The release of $30,000,000 from the sterilization fund will soon put the Treasury that much in fresh cash and the banks in fresh reserves, and its first effect yesterday was to push up Treasury bonds in the face of declining corporate issues.

It looks as though the impending money tightness is over; the banks yesterday cancelled their plans to raise call money rates, and bill rates promptly dropped. But bankers here are not sure of the effectiveness of the latest easy-money move for more than a short spell.

Building Permits In August Resume Rise Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of August building permit valuations rose above the 1936 total for the first time since last May, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The aggregate for 215 cities reporting was $87,545,062 during August, as compared with $83,109,753 a year ago, or an increase of 5.3 per cent. Compared with the July figure of $91,311,223, however, there was a drop of 4.1 per cent, as against a usually expected gain of about 1.0 per cent for this period.

New York furnished a total of $13,167,097 last month, against $12,095,174 in the like month of last year, or a rise of 8.9 per cent; but, contrasted with the July amount of $16,426,736, there was a loss of 19.8 per cent.

Estimated Costs

Estimated permit costs for the 214 outside cities for August were equal to $74,377,065. This was 4.7 per cent above the corresponding 1936 total of $71,014,579, but was 0.7 per cent under the July sum of $74,834,567.

The group totals of building permit values for 215 cities for August, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups	August 1937	August 1936	Chg Per.
New England	$6,444,125	$5,931,489	+ 8.4
Middle Atlantic	21,993,356	21,863,934	+ 0.5
South Atlantic	11,139,781	9,543,630	+16.5
East Central	31,316,198	24,283,243	+34.8
South Central	3,324,700	3,433,956	- 3.2
West Central	3,181,402	4,387,443	-11.5
Mountain	1,631,490	2,478,868	-52.4
Pacific	13,466,640	14,933,441	- 4.5
Total U. S.	$87,545,062	$83,109,753	+ 5.3
New York City	$13,167,097	$12,095,174	+ 8.9
Outside N. Y. C.	$74,377,065	$71,014,579	+ 4.7

The total volume of building permits issued in the 215 cities during the first eight months of this year amounted to $764,717,605, as compared with $642,035,183 for the same period last year, representing an increase of 19.1 per cent. With the passing of each successive month, the percentage gain, as compared with a year ago, has been growing narrower and narrower.

New York's Total

New York's total for the elapsed portion of 1937 was $167,110,316, or 16.0 per cent above the previous year, while the 214 outside cities with an estimated building expenditure of $597,607,289 displayed a rise of 20.0 per cent from the comparative 1936 period.

Talks to Bankers

Ray A. Ilg

Vice-President of National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Who, in Addressing Financial Advertisers Association Convention on the Subject, "Public Relations Aspect of Value of Facts to Banking Statements as to How It Can Contribute Most Advantageously"

Banking Should Be More Popular Convention Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Addressing the twenty-second annual convention of the Financial Advertisers Association here, Thomas J. Kiphart, retiring president of the organization emphasized the need of bankers to make the banking business popular and the necessity of arousing the public belief that banking, as now constituted, is an economic advantage.

Mr. Kiphart added that people are more "vital" to banks than money. To enjoy success the banks must depend upon the co-operation of the public, he said, and must have the complete confidence and good will of the people.

"The burden of proof of the economic needs of our banking system lies solely in the hands of the bankers," Mr. Kiphart said. "A negative attitude against the banking system has been churned on all sides and even from high places.

"Are we at an end to the demand for new bank legislation? Have we heard the last of the rabble-rousers? It is easy to get misconduct ideas into the public mind. It is difficult and expensive to get them out. But it can be done."

Mr. Kiphart declared that only recently the bankers began to consider public relations vital to the existence of their business.

"When bankers take it upon themselves to inform the public about the part banking has played and should continue to play to the benefit of economic progress," he said, "then and only then will the truth prevail. False propaganda can only mislead the people when the side of banking is not fully and adequately presented."

The convention, which is being attended by 500 bankers and advertising men from all parts of the country, opened its business sessions with a talk on "Molding Public Opinion," by Dr. Henry W. Hepner of Syracuse University.

SEC Sets Standards Of Firm Accounting

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Securities Commission set up accounting standards to prevent corporations from exaggerating the combined value of the assets of themselves and their subsidiaries.

An opinion by Carman G. Blough, chief accountant, warned concerns against including the surplus accounts of subsidiaries when consolidated balance sheets are prepared. Inclusion of these items, he said, amounted to an artificial "write-up" of assets.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 124

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 11th day of October, 1937 to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business September 18, 1937. The books will not be closed.

HUGH J. FERRY, Secretary

Detroit, Michigan, September 8, 1937

Buying Interest in Cotton Cloth Strong During Week

Weekly Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Despite the new low levels reached by raw cotton markets during the last week, and the nose-dive taken by security prices on the New York Stock Exchange, primary cotton goods markets gave decided evidence of strong buying interest. Dealing in substantial volume took place regardless of the fact that most mills held gray goods prices firm, refusing to accept bids for large quantities of print cloths at figures fractionally below the previous market.

The buying was attributed to operators who had held out of the market as long as they possibly could and were thus forced to cover their immediate requirements or be left entirely without goods to work on. Most of the business actually placed was for quick delivery. Efforts were made to buy late autumn shipments at the same price as was being paid for prompt shipments, but few mills would accept such business. They wanted an eighth to a quarter cent more, in most cases, and when this was not available they declined to accept long forward commitments.

Print Cloths Active

Much of the activity seemed to center on print cloths of standard width and construction, and these were moving at virtually the same prices as the previous week up to the latter part of the week, when the stock and commodity markets took another drop, enabling buyers to get bids accepted an eighth cent lower than had previously been possible.

Standard 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s were moving at 7⅜ and 7¼ cents depending upon the make, and buyers were trying hard to get orders accepted at even money. At the very close of the week, however, a few mills accepted business for quick shipment at 7¼ cents, while one or two second-hand sales were put through at even money. By far the majority of sellers, however, were still holding out for 7¼ cents and turned down much business at lower figures.

Narrow goods moved in small odd lots but mostly at full prices. Sheetings were selling in limited quantities and only by fits and starts. Prices were lower, but apparently were not low enough to give buyers confidence.

Carded broadcloths were inactive and nominally unchanged in price, but there was some trading in drills, though not in large volume. Shoe cloths were not moving very actively because business in the shoe trade is dwindling rapidly. Twills were being taken in both the three and four leaf variety. Both the lining people and the makers of slacks and similar clothing were in the market for fill-in quantities.

Fine Goods Cheaper

In the fine goods markets, there was a general marking down of nominally held quotations on standard plain-woven cloths, in the effort to get ready for the buying action that is expected to develop soon. Combed broadcloths sold on a basis of 10¾ cents for 128x68s and for 136x60s but there was no very large volume of business done. Combed lawns were marked down to 7 cents flat for 40 inch nine yard 76x72s and one or two lots were picked up at second-hand at 6⅛c, while 88x80s were more freely available at 8 cents.

Voiles moved in a limited way on a basis of 6 cents for medium and slack twist 60x32s. Dimity stripes were moving occasionally at 7¼c for 36 inch 96x68s. Piques found some interest but not much dealing was done except on the carded goods, which brought 10 cents for 104x72s for forward delivery.

In the finished goods markets another wave of re-pricing has been occupying attention in the effort to get seasonal lines to moving in normal volume. Percales have been reduced once more, sheets and pillow cases have had further lengthening of discounts, tickings have been repriced again, along with denims and chambrays.

Argentine Cotton Crop Is Estimated 60 P. C. Under 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Argentine Government's official estimate of the 1936-37 cotton crop, just released, places the harvest at only 148,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Bureau of agricultural Economics from its Buenos Aires office. This represents a reduction of 60 per cent from the 1935-36 crop.

Early in the season a crop of 500,000 bales had been predicted. This forecast was based on the record plantings of 1,015,000 acres and on the assumption that average yields would be the same as during 1935-36. Early in March, however, the estimate of the crop was reduced to 360,000 bales. Early in May it was reduced to 244,000 bales and early in July to 192,000 bales.

Reduction in the Argentine crop this year is ascribed to severe drought conditions and to damage from locusts and the cotton bollworm. Because of these factors the area harvested is now officially estimated at approximately 700,000 acres, indicating an acreage abandonment of 315,000 acres, or 31 per cent, from the officially estimated plantings of 1,015,000 acres. On this basis the actual yield this year is approximately 100 pounds to the acre. In 1935-36, when 763,000 acres were harvested, the crop amounted to 373,000 bales, or 234 pounds per acre.

Imports of Canada For Four Months Increase 32.2 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's imports during the four months of the fiscal year ended June 30, last, showed an increase of 32.2 per cent being $281,258,140, compared with $212,756,880 in the corresponding period the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Imports from foreign countries were worth $197,545,422, a gain of 35.3 per cent or $51,584,454, while imports from empire countries advanced 25.3 per cent at $83,712,718, compared with $66,795,912 in the first four months the previous fiscal year.

Canada's total trade in the four months ended July was worth $652,907,733, compared with $517,080,519 in the same period the preceding fiscal year.

The United States was the largest supplier of goods among outside countries at $170,107,146, a gain of 38 per cent over the previous year when imports from that country were worth $123,296,748, while the United Kingdom led empire countries with goods worth $52,589,816, a gain of 23.6 per cent or $10,048,722.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilde Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11

Analysis

Careful analysis of investment holdings is made when this institution assumes the management of a trust fund.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000 · Previous day 1,911,830 · 1937 sal. to date 282,000,000 · 1936 sal. to date 230,833,041

Stock Market Retrieves Much Of Recent Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Leading stocks hit the upgrade in today's market for the best recoveries in weeks, many gaining 1 to 5 points and a few as much as 10 or so at the best.

After an opening advance some hesitancy appeared. Offerings were quickly absorbed and the list swung into a rally that, for a while, put the ticker tape 2 minutes behind.

Volume dwindled appreciably after noon, however, and mild profit selling near the final hour reduced extreme advances in many cases. The turnover was considerably under that of yesterday, transfers being at the rate of about 1, 600,000 shares.

There was little in the international or domestic news pictures to account for the swift reversal and brokers ascribed it principally to the belief of trading forces that the market had been definitely "oversold" and was due for at least a temporary change of heart.

Prominent on the jaunt were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, Wheeling Steel, American Steel Foundries, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Great Northern, Northern Pacific; Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Oliver Farm, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Howe Sound, St. Joseph Lead, American Can, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Amerada, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corp., Pure Oil, Philip Morris, Loew's, International Paper & Power preferred, Allis Chalmers, Coca-Cola, American Locomotive and Continental Can.

U. S. Government loans today continued to rise in the bond market in response to the Treasury's gold "desterilization" plan.

Under the plan $300,000,000 of "sterilizer" gold will be pufmped into the credit system and the Treasury will buy an undisclosed amount of government bonds.

Corporate loans were irregularly nigher in sympathy with the advancing stock market.

Government issues with moderate gains were the Treasury 3¼ of 1941, the 3¼s of 1944, the 2¾ of 1945, the 2¾s and the 2¼s of 1956.

Up fractions to a point in the corporate division were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric .6s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Western Union 5s and Northern Pacific 4s. Studebaker convertible 6s were up more than 3 on small volume.

Under a little pressure much of the time were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, M-K-T 5s, North American 5s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Mild recovery energy was shown in the foreign sector by Brazil 6½s, Colombia 6s, German 5½s, Japan 6½s and Poland 6s and Rome 6½s. German 7s and Uruguay 6s lacked resistance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Curb stocks held a firm footing as trading went into the final hour today and gains of fractions to around 2 points were the rule. Oils and utilities were conspicuous among the leaders.

Aluminum Co. following announcement of an additional payment on arrearage on the preferred, jumped around 9 points.

Gaining about a point were International Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., McWilliams Dredging and American Cyanamid "B." Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric, United Gas and Electric Bond & Share lifted fractions.

A little lower were Pan American Airways and Pantepec Oil. Pittsburgh Plate Glass dropped around 3.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: After a strong opening today, shares on the stock exchange reacted from earlier high levels. Transatlantics continued in demand while the industrial group was irregular, with rayon, steel and shipping issues easier.

Paris: A generally steady feeling was apparent on the Bourse today. Government bonds moved erratically with small gains predominating. Bank of France advanced 60 francs. Suez Canal was 25 lower.

Liverpool: The cotton market finished about steady with hedging absorbed by Bombay straddle buying and investment demand for distant positions.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:	$4.95¼	$4.95¼	$4.2397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.95⅞	4.2397
France—franc	.0357	.0357	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5508	.5502	.5504
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2553	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2488	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2211	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2383
Cz'ch'sl'va—krown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2981
Poland—slotz	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0208
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3000	.3005	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.3625
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.3060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5825‡	.5850†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2819	.2688	.4440
India—rupee	.3743	.3739	.6180
Java—florin	.5538	.5523	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987‡	.2983‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5535	.5512	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9908	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico	.2785	.2785	.9440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Private market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‖Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*5	43	41	41	Sep 13
88	63½	Adams Hat (4)	3	73½	72½	73½	+2½
23⅝	14½	Adams Exp (.20g)	16	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22	Adams-Millis (2)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+1
38	26½	Addressograph (1.60)	9	36	37½	36	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3	2	2	2	
80¼	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	67⅝	66	67⅝	+1⅛
5½	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	32	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅝
6⅝	1⅜	Allegheny	20	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
36½	23	Alleg pf xw	3	23½	23½	23½	Sep 10
30⅝	10	Alleg pf 630 ww	6	21	21	21	+1⅛
50	23	Alleg pf $60 ww	2	23	23	23	Sep 10
52⅛	30¼	Alleg pr pf	3	29	31½	29	+1⅝
46⅝	26	Allen Ind (1.20g)	11	27½	25½	27½	+1¾
27⅝	13	Allen Industr (1)	3	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
258½	200	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	17	208	207	208	
17⅛	14½	Allied Kid (1a)	4	15½	14⅜	14⅜	
33½	18⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	8	30½	29⅝	30	+ ⅝
21⅞	13⅝	Allied Stores (.80a)	93	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
85	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	70	70	
83½	83½	Allis-Ch Mfg (3g)	20	80	86½	86½	+6
20⅝	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	18⅛	18	18½	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	7	4¼	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
53¼	35¼	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	35	38	35	Sep 13
114⅝	71⅝	Amerada (2)	16	76½	73¼	75¼	+3¼
101⅛	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6¼g)	1	79	79	79	
41⅝	30	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	10	21⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅝
80¾	45	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	8	47	45	47	+2
121	90⅛	Am Can (4a)	7	100	98½	99¼	+6¾
174	183½	Am Can pf (7)	1	188	188	188	Sep 11
71	32	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	15	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅝
104½	63	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	65	63	63	
33⅝	24½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	21	27½	26⅝	27½	+2½
180	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	180	180	180	Aug 27
119	98	Am Chicle (4a)	7	101¼	101½	101½	+ ⅛
23⅝	10	Am Colortype	2	11½	11	11	
30⅝	18	Am Comi Alcohol	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
33⅝	20¼	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	6	22	20½	22	+1½
13⅜	6⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Am European	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 11
13⅜	4⅜	Am & Foreign Pow	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
68⅞	28	Am & For P 6s pf	2	36	37½	36	+3
68⅞	34½	Am & For P 6?s pf	11	37	38	35	—1
38⅛	13¼	Am & For P 5 pf	16	18½	14½	16⅜	+2
21	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*2	15¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11¼	8	Am Hide & Leather	13	6	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
86¾	38	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 13
52⅜	39¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	*5	39½	39½	39½	Sep 13
4⅜	2⅛	Am Ice	6	2⅝	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1¾g)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼	Am International	9	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	29	Am Locomotive	12	33⅜	32	33⅜	+1¼
125	91⅛	Am Locomotive pf	3	88½	91⅝	91⅝	Sep 13
29⅝	16¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	4	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
13⅜	6½	Am M & Met (.80)	*5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43	Am Metal (1¾g)	13	48⅝	48	48⅝	+1⅛
129½	107	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	109	109	109	—1
16⅛	7	Am Power & Light	84	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
87⅛	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	53½	52	52	+1⅝
72⅛	40⅞	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	44½	44	44	+3⅛
29½	15⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	119	18⅝	16	18⅜	+ ⅝
45¼	31¼	Am Roll Mill (2)	*71	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+1
101⅝	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	*16	93	91	93	+3¾
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23½	23⅞	23½	Sep 11
29	19⅛	Am Seating (¾g)	7	23¼	21	22½	+2¼
105¾	77	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	35	81⅞	80	81	+2½
154	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	136⅝	138⅜	138⅛	Sep 13
67⅛	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜	
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1¼g)	*30	40	37⅞	40	+4⅜
26½	14½	Am Stores (1½g)	12	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	39⅝	37⅝	39⅜	Sep 13
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	21	21	21	+1
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*48	163	157	163⅝	+6
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	9	76	76	76	+1½
99⅜	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	23	78½	77	77⅝	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	*1	136¾	136¾	136¾	Sep 9
20⅛	9½	Am Type Founders	34	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅝
39½	14⅝	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	36	16	15⅛	15⅜	+1⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep. 9
14⅜	7⅛	Agn Woolen	7	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
79	52	Am Woolen pf (3k)	9	54½	53	53	+1
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	95	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	81	51⅜	50¾	50¾	Sep 13
69½	47⅜	Anaconda (1¼g)	163	51⅝	49½	51⅛	+2⅛
97	70	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	70	
24¾	17⅛	Anchor Cap (.45g)	5	18⅝	17½	18½	+ ⅜
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	Sep 7
10¼	5⅜	A P W Paper	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 13
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	40	40	40	+1¾
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	74	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	84⅜	83	83	+1
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	16	54¼	53	53½	+ ⅛
16¾	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	10	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
17⅝	5⅞	Artloom	11	7	6½	7	+1⅛
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	11	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+1¼
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56⅛	Atch T & S F (2g)	40	61⅝	59½	60	+1½
104	92	Atchison pf (5)	2	92½	92	92	
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	18	38	35½	37¾	+2¾
20	10	Atl Gulf & W In	9	12	10	10	Sep 13
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	17½	15¼	15¼	Sep 13
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	26	25	24½	25	+1⅛
116½	105	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.60)	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50	50	50	Sep 13
94	68½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	—2½
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	12	Auburn Auto	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¾
9½	4	Austin Nichols	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	37	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	3½	Baldwin Loco	28	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	34	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	14¼	Baldwin Loco ct wi	79	18½	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	1	64	64	64	+3
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	2	65¼	64	65¼	+5½
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	54	19½	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
47¾	20¾	Balt & Ohio pf	10	23	22	23	+2¼
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	40	40	40	Sep 13
43⅜	20	Barber Co (¼g)	12	22⅜	21⅜	22½	+1⅜
32	18	Barker Bros	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 13
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	46	20	19	20	+1½
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	3	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	19¼	19	19½	+ ½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15¾	10⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	16½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	32	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	19¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	8	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51½	51½	51½	
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	119	83¼	80½	82½	+2½
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	18	18	18	— ½
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Sep 11
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	45	45	45	
38	22½	Black & Decker (1a)	4	23	22	22½	+ ⅜
29⅝	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	15	18	17	17¾	+ ⅜
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	48	36¾	24¾	26⅝	+2⅝
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	8	40¼	38¼	38¼	Sep 13
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	20	20	20	Sep 13
28	20½	Borden (1.60)	42	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	*54	43¼	41	43½	+1⅝
15¾	5⅜	Boston & Maine	9	6¼	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
35⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	29	28	28	Sep 13
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	17	14¾	13⅝	13½	+1
50⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	19	39⅞	38	39	+1
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	44	41	41	Sep 13
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	36	35¾	36	Sep 13
8	2	Brkyn & Queens T	10	2⅝	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	10½	Brkyn & Q T pf	3	12	10½	10½	Sep 13
53	15⅝	Brkyn-Man T (2½g)	21	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ¾
102¼	50	Brkyn-M T pf (6)	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
32½	25¼	Brkyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	26	25⅝	26	+ ¾
50	42½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	47½	41½	41½	—1
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	6	16	15½	16	+1
25⅛	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	14⅜	13¾	14	+1
14⅜	6⅞	Budd Mfg	32	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
45¼	36	Bullard Co (1)	*2	37½	37½	37½	+1¾
65¾	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	48	47½	47¾	+1⅝
18⅜	12	Burlington Mills (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	12	14⅜	24	24½	+1¼
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	1	4	4	4	
39	11½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	Sep 13
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	36	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
38⅛	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	27⅝	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
33¾	13½	Byers Co	5	15	14⅝	15	+1
34⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	9	23½	22¼	23½	+1
—C—							
48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	31½	31	31½	+1½
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	39	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅜
20½	11¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	35	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	5	26½	25	26⅛	+1½
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	53	19¾	18½	19½	+ ¾
17½	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
61½	40½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	42	40⅝	40⅝	Sep 13
18½	10¼	Cap Adm A (1½a)	9	11⅛	10½	10⅝	Sep 13
35⅜	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	3	26	24	24	Sep 13
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
191⅜	134	Case (J I)	16	147	143	146	+8
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	8	83½	82	83½	+6¼
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2½g)	45	32½	31½	32½	+1¼
29¾	21	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106	106	106	—3¼
48¼	28	Celotex (.60g)	4	30½	28	28	Sep 13
31½	29½	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	30	29½	29½	Sep 13
12⅜	4⅝	Cent Fdy	22	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	1	17	17	17	‖+1
24¾	9	Cent Violeta Sug	4	10½	9	10½	Sep 13
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	+1
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	65½	63½	64	+1
47⅛	23⅝	Certain-teed	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (3)	7	46	43	46	+3½
48	10⅝	Checker Cab	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+1⅜
68⅞	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	27	44	42⅞	43⅜	+1⅝
100	90½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	*1	91½	91½	91½	Sep 7
84	54	Ches Corp (3)	4	57	54	54	
13¾	4	Chi & E Ill	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 13
13⅛	4	Chi & E Ill pf	5	4¾	4¼	4½	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅛	Chi & N W	10	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	4	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Chi Gt West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Chi Gt West pf	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
32	19½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	8	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	9	1¾	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	17	3½	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T	13	19⅜	18½	19	+2
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	9	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	C R I & P 6% pf	11	3¼	3½	3	+ ⅛
19⅛	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	16	3½	3⅛	3½	
27½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
29⅛	19⅜	Chick Cor Oil	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅞	Childs Co	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
139⅜	90½	Chrysler (7g)	348	108½	98⅛	99⅝	+6¼
31⅝	15⅛	City Ice & F (2)	8	19	18½	18½	
16⅝	4¼	City Stores	13	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅜
48	23⅛	Clark Equip (1.20g)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅜
48⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	3	39	38½	39	+1½
29⅞	19¼	Cleett Peabody (1)	3	21½	20½	21¼	+1⅛
179⅜	122	Coca-Cola (3)	12	134	130	134	+7
80	56⅛	Coca-Cola A (2)	3	57	57	57	Sep 13
28⅝	16⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	13	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
104⅛	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 13
69⅜	39	Coll & Alk (4g)	8	43½	41⅝	43	+2
81⅞	30¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	39	35	36	— ⅝
111	83¾	Colum Br A (1.05g)	3	35½	35	35⅝	+1¾
31⅜	23¾	Colum Br B (1.05g)	3	24	24	24	
39⅝	10	Colum G&E (.50g)	90	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
100	80	Colum Gas&E pf A (6)	2	90	90	90	+1
135	110	Crucible Sd pf (5½k)	2	110	110	110	Sep 13
3	1	Cuba Co	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	Cuban-Am Sugar	15	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
43	35½	Cudahy Pack (2½)	3	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	7⅝	Curtis Publishing	9	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
109½	88	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	88	88	88	
8⅜	4⅛	Curtiss-Wright	75	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	14	Curtiss-Wright A	38	15½	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
90⅞	65	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	3	87⅛	86	87⅜	+2⅜
—D—							
18⅞	11½	Davega Stores (1a)	1	13½	12½	13½	+1
24	15⅜	Davega Stre pf (1¼)	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+1¼
143⅜	100	Deere & Co (1g)	19	111	108	108	+5
31⅜	24½	Deere & Co-pf (1.40)	3	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
39	17⅜	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	*1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
83⅜	23	Del & Hudson	13	27	25½	25⅝	+1¼
24½	10½	Del Lack & W	38	11¾	10⅝	11⅝	+1¼
10⅞	3⅜	Den & Rio G W pf	4	3¾	3¼	3¾	+1⅛
146½	100	Detroit Edison (8g)	2	108½	108	108½	+1
76⅛	50	Devoe & Rayn A (2a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36½	23¾	Diamond Match (1a)	5	34¾	34	34¼	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	3¼s '43-'45 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
600	2¾s '43-'47 Mch	106	106.28	106
1	3¼s '43-'45 reg	105.19	105.19	105.19
41	3¼s '41	100.28	100.22	100.25
3	3¼s '47-'49	106.8	106.8	106.8
3	3¼s '45-'43	105.16	105.16	105.16
97	3¼s '46-'44	106.14	106.12	106.14
1	4s '44-'54	110.30	110.28	110.30
7	4s '47-'45	101.31	101.23	101.31
1	4¼s '56-'46	109	109	109
20	4s '48-'46	103.11	103.11	103.11
27	3½s '46-'44	104.3	104	104.2
44	4¼s '47-'52	110.22	110.19	110.19
1	3¼s '51-'46	100.2	100.2	100.2
2	3¼s '43-'49	97.24	97.23	97.24
218	3¼s '44-'51	99.15	99.10	99.15
119	3s '46-'51	102.12	102.11	102.11
270	3¼s '60-'55	100.11	100.9	100.10
34	3¼s '49-'49	99.11	99.9	99.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

12	3¼s '64-'44	102.12	102.12	102.12
1	3s '49-'44	101.25	101.25	101.25

Home Owners' Loan

8	2½s '49-'39	100.8	100.8	100.8
2	3¼s '44-'42	99.30	99.30	99.30
20	3s '52-'44	102.	101.28	101.28

Corporation Bonds

1	Adams Exp 4s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5	Alleghany 5s '44	86	85½	85½
3	Alleghany 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
7	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¾	42¼	42¼
21	Am & For P 5½s 2030	71¼	71	71
100	Am Ice 5s '52	100	100	100
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	105	105	105
3	Am Int 5½s '49	104¾	104½	104¾
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112½	112½
16	Am T & T 3¼s '66	101⅝	101½	101½
14	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¼	103	103¼
8	Am T & T 3¼s '61	99½	99⅛	99⅝
4	Am W W&E 6s '75	105	104½	105
10	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅝	105⅝
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	35½	35½	35½
5	Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
7	AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102½	102½	102½
7	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	107½	107½	107½
20	AT&SFky M 4s '65	106	106	106
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	ACL 6lt 4s '52	89	88½	89
2	All R & WI 5s '59	69½	69½	69½
103	Bald Locc 5s 40 Asd	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	B&O rfg 5s '95	77	76½	77
11	B&O 1st 5s '48	103¾	103½	103¾
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	66	66¼	66½
1	B O 5s '96 F	67	66¼	66¼
52	B&O cv 4½s '60	56¾	55¾	56½
35	B&O 4s '48	98½	97⅞	98¼
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	97	97	97
4	B&O 5s S W '50	92	91¼	91½
2	Bang & Ar4scv '51 st	110	110	110
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	Beth Stl 4s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	68½	68¼	68½
1	BostCon&Me 4½s'34	16	16	16
2	BostConM 6 4½s'34ct	16	16	16
6	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101¼
16	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74	73	73½
11	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	99	98½	99
8	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	73½	70	70
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66	66	66
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	19	17¾	17¾
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
9	Can Nat Ry 4s '51	117⅛	117⅛	117¼
7	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	101	100⅝	100⅝
16	Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	94¾	95
5	Caro C & O 6s '52	110½	110½	110½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	93	93	93
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12½	12½	12½
5	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¾	102½	102½
25	Cen Pac 5s '60	86	85	86
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	46½	45½	46½
1	ChampionP&P4¾s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	C&O 4½s '92	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
21	C&O 3¼s '96 D	95¼	95	95
6	C&O rfg 3¼s '96E	96	95½	96
81	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	113	112	112
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
9	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	22½	22	22½
28	Chic Ot West 4s '59	29¾	29½	29½
59	CMSP &SPac 5s '75	17¾	16⅞	17⅛
65	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6	5¼	6
2	CM&SP 4½s '89C	44	44	44
3	Chi&NW 6½s '36	34½	34¼	34½
4	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
12	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	11	10⅝	11
6	Chi & NW 4s '87	30½	30⅛	30½
8	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	30	30	30
17	Chi & NW 3½s '87	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
8	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8	7¾	7¾
18	CRI&P 4s '88	26	25½	25½
7	CRI &P rfg 4s '34ct	12	11¾	12
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	107⅞	108¼	107⅞
4	Ch Un Stn 3½s '63	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
10	Ch Un Stn 3¼s '81	103⅛	103	103¼
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	109¾	109½	109½
10	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103	102⅝	102⅝
1	Childs Co 5s '43	79	79	79
4	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	104⅛	104	104
2	CCC&StL Cairo 4s'39	104	104	104
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	89¾	89½	89¾
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12	Clev Un Term 4½s'72	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Clev Un Term 5s'73	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11	Clev Un Term4½s'77C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Col P & I 5s '70	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Col & So 4½s'80	86	86	86
1	Columbia G 5s'52 ny	100	100	100
4	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105	105	105
10	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	105½	105	105½
1	Con Edis 3½s'46	104	104	104
2	Con Edis 3½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Con Gas NY 4½s'51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Con Oil 3½s'51	100	99½	100
5	Consum Pow 3½s'65	102½	102½	102½
5	Container 5s'43	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Crane Co 3½s'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Crown Will 4s'51	105½	105½	105½
1	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	42	42	42
2	Cuba RR 7½s'46	55	54	54
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	105	105	105
19	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	79	78¾	79
10	D&RG 4s'36	20	19¾	20
1	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	10	10	10
1	Det Ed 4s'65	108⅛	108⅞	108⅛
10	Dow Chem 3s'51	101	101	101
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106	106	106
2	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s'39	103½	103½	-03½
22	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	105	104	105
43	Erie rfg 5s '67	62	60½	62
11	Erie rfg 5s '75	62½	62¼	62½
1	Erie R Jellen 's '96	68	68	68
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	101¾	101¾	101⅞
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	99½	99	99
18	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10½	10	10½
25	Fla E Cst 5s '74	11¼	10¾	11¼
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Gen Mot Accept 5s '46	101⅝	101½	101½
16	Gen MotAccept3½s51	101	100½	100⅝
5	Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅝	100¼	-00½
14	Goodrich 6s '45	102¾	102½	102⅝
6	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118¼	116¼	116¼
8	Gt Nor 5s '73	106⅛	106	106⅛
165	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	116	114¼	114¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	101	101	101
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91	91	91
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	91½	91½	91½
1	Hoe & 1st mtg '54	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
1	Hudson Coal 5s62A	40	40	40
9	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	63½	62	62
36	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¾	24½	24⅝
22	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	53½	52	53
20	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104⅛	104¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	63	63	63
25	Interb R Tr 7s '42 ct	60½	60½	60½
23	Interb R Tr 6s '32	19½	19	19
25	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60	59	60
2	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	58	58	58
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	101	101	101
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	8½	8½	8½
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	28	28	28
10	Int Hydro El 6s '44	74½	72½	74½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	92	90½	91½
28	Int Paper 5s '55	101¼	100⅜	101¼
24	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87	85¾	87
21	Int T&T 4½s '52	63	62¼	62¾
20	Int T&T 5s '55	67¾	67	67¾
3	JonesLaugSt4½s'61	102	103	103
4	K C South 5s '50	78	77½	78
1	Keith B F 6s '46	97	97	97
1	Ky Ind T 4½s '61	90½	90½	90½
8	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	92	91½	92
7	Lac Gas 5½s '53	62½	62¼	62½
13	Lautaro Nit inc '75	35	34½	35
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	45	45	45
8	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51½	50⅝	51½
4	Leh Val 4s 22003	43¾	42	43X
4	Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99½	99⅝
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99	99	99
3	Louisa & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96½	96½	96½
45	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90	90	90
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	75	75	75
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32¾	32¾	32¾
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31	31	31
2	Mead Corp 6s '45A	104½	104½	104½
1	MJElR&C 5s '61B	101¾	101¾	101¾
17	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8¾	8½	8¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	17	17	17
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	17	17	17
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	63	62	62
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	57¾	57½	57½
28	Mo Pac 5½s '49	9	8¾	9
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31¾	30¾	31⅛
16	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	29¼	28½	29¼
6	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	31¾	31¼	31¾
35	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	28½	28½	28½
3	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	31¾	31	31½
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	29	28½	29
19	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	28	27½	28
9	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	12½	12½	12⅝
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	24	24	24
15	Mob & O 4½s '77	23½	23½	23½
2	MonWPaPub 5½s'60	106½	106½	106½
1	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Mor&EssexG3½s2000	91	91	91
3	Nassau El 4s '51	81	81	81
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100½	100½	100½
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Nat RR&Mex 4s '51 asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Natl Steel 4s '65	103¾	103½	103⅝
7	NEngTel&T 5½s '61 B	120	120	120
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '52B	95½	95	95½
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	46	46	46
51	NYC rfg 4s 2013	89¾	89½	89⅝
7	NYC 4½s 2013A	80	79⅛	80
26	NYC cn 4s '98	93¼	93	93¼
20	NYC 3½s '46	101	100⅝	101
22	NYC 3¼s '52	100K	100	100½
28	NYC 3½s '97	80	78⅞	80
20	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	88½	90
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	94¾	94½	14½
1	NYC Lt 5th 3½s '98	88	88	88
1	NY Chi & StL 6s '37B	93½	92½	92½
23	NYChe&StL 4½s '74A	88½	88	88
10	NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	76½	76¼	76½
37	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102½
6	NY Dock Co 5s '51	54	54	54
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	54	54	54
12	NY Edis 3¼s '65	100½	100½	100½
3	NY Edis 3½s '66	102½	102¼	102½
2	NY G El H&P 5s '48	121½	121½	121½
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	33¼	32¾	33¼
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	22	22	22
11	NYNH&H 4s '67	15¼	15	15
2	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	16½	16	16½
8	NY Steam 5s '51	104	104	104
1	NY S&W gen 5s '40	14	14	14
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101½	101¾
2	NY W&Bost 4½s46	9	9	9
17	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104½	104½
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½	103½
39	Nor Pac 6s 2047	108½	107¾	-08½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	98	98	98
24	Nor Pac 4s '97	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	71½	71⅛	71⅛
23	Ohio Edi 4s '65	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
2	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98½	98½	98½
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103	103	103
2	Or-WashRR&N se81	105½	105½	105½
17	Otis Steel 4½s '62	90	89¾	89¾
7	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	94¾	94½	94½
6	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102½	102	102½
11	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Para2Pict 3¼s '47	86	86	86
5	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	96½	96½	96½
5	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅝	-01
7	Pen Co 4s '63	101	100¼	100⅝
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛
18	Pen RR gen 4½s2'65	109½	109½	109½
53	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99	98½	99
9	Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	105¾	105	105
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84	105½	105½	105¼
3	Pen RR 4s '48	113½	113½	113½
22	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110½	110½	110½
5	Phil Bal & Wash 5s '74	119½	118½	118½
7	Phila Co 5s '67	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Phil Elec3½s '67	103⅜	103½	103⅜
15	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	9¼	8¾	8¾
8	Ph Read C&I 8s '73	21½	21½	21½
3	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Pitt Coke&Ch 4½s '52	96½	96½	96½
9	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	70	70	70
9	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	87½	87	87
5	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	71¾	71½	71½
35	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17	16¼	16¾
2	Pub Serv Colo 3½s'61	106	106	106
41	Readg 4½s '97 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56	101	101	101
4	Republic Steel 5½s'54	113¾	113½	113¾
24	Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	Republic Steel 6s '56	95¾	95½	95⅝
1	Republic Steel 4¼s'50	139	139	139
1	Rl Ark & La4½s'34	13	13	13
3	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	19½	19½	19½
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	18½	18½	18½
6	Safeway Strs 4s '67	103	102¾	103
15	Saguenay P&L4¼s'66	101¼	101¾	101¼
1	StLIM&SthR&C 33	69½	69½	69½
8	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	62½	62½	62½
3	St L S F 4s '50 B	17	17	17
1	StLSF 5s B '50	16	16	16
34	St L S F 4½s '78	16¾	16½	16¾
15	StLSF4½s'78ct st	14¾	14¾	14¾
16	St L S F 4s '50 A	17½	16¾	17½
6	St L S F 4s '50Act	16	15½	16
12	SA&APass 4s '43	10	10	10
10	Schulte 6½s '48A st	25¾	25½	25⅞
43	Seab A L cn 6s '45	14	14	14
10	Sea A L 5s '45 ct	13½	13½	13½
2	Sea A L aj 5s '49	11½	11½	11½
14	Sea A L 4s '50 st	21	20½	20½
1	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	11½	11½	11½
61	Sea-AllPla 6s'35A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	SeaAllPla 6s'38Bct	7½	7½	7½
6	Shell Un 2½s '51	98¾	98¼	98⅜
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	71	71	71
19	Simmons 4½s '52	98	96	98½
2	So Bell T&T 2¾s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	So Col Pow 6s '47	106	105½	-06
1	Sou Pac Cal 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
18	Sou Pac 4½s'68	76½	75½	76¼
18	Sou Pac 4½s'81	76¾	76¼	76¾
1	So Pac 4½s'69	76	76	76
13	So Pac rfg 4s'55	103	102⅝	103
49	So Pac 3¾s'46	97	96⅝	97
16	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87	86	86½
2	South Ry 5½s'56	87	86	86
12	South Ry gen 6s'56	83	81	82
10	South Ry cn 5s '94	100½	100½	100½
15	South Ry gen 4s '56	65¾	65½	65¾
11	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97½	97½
42	Studebaker 6s cv '45	94	91	91
1	Swift Dowlo 6s '46	103¼	103¼	103¾
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	88½	88	88¼
3	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	97½	97½	97½
32	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Tide W Oil 4½s '52	104	104	104
18	Union Oil Cal 3½s'32	107¾	107	107⅛
3	Un Pac 4½s 2008	106	105½	106
2	Un Pac 3½s '71	93½	93½	93½
2	Un Pac 3½s '70	93½	93½	93½
1	Un Stk Yds 4½s '53	88	88	88
1	Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	111¾	111¾	111¾
8	US Rubr&Pdy 3½s'46	111	111	111
1	U S Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106	106
9	Utah P&L 5½s '44	46	46	46
1	Va Ry & P 5s '34	44	44	44
11	Util P&L 5s '59	45½	45½	45½
3	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	18	18	18
4	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108	107½	108
4	Va Ry & P 5s '34	98	98	98
17	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	103¾	104
1	Va&SW cn 5s '58	89½	89½	89½
4	Walker H 4½s '46	105	105	105
4	Walwrth 6s '55	86	86	86
1	Walwrth 5s '55	81	80½	81
25	Warner Bros 6s '39	91	90¾	90¾
26	Warner Quinl 6s '39	51	50½	51
2	West Pen P 3½s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7	West Md 5½s '71 A	105	105	105
12	West Md 4s '52	99¾	99½	99⅝
14	West Un 5s '38	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8	Western Un 5s '51	85½	84⅝	85½
7	Western Un 5s '60	85	84	85
10	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	30	30	30
2	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	10½	10½	10½
26	Wilson & Co 4s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
28	Wilson & Co 3½s'47	88	88	88
14	Wis Cen 4s '49	18½	18½	18½
7	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102½	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

49	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¾	86¼	86½
10	Akershus 6s '63	100	100	100
10	Antioquia 7s '45 A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
21	Antioquia 7s '45 B	10½	10½	10½
2	Antioquia 7s C	10⅝	10½	10⅝
13	Antioquia 7s '45 D	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	9½	9½	9½
16	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	9½	9½	9½
33	Argentine 4s '72	94¾	94½	94¾
21	Argentine 4s '72 new	94¾	94½	94¾
2	Arg 6s 58 Sct	100 5-32		100 5-32
6	Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1	Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Australia 5s '55	107	107	107
1	Australia 4½s '56	102½	102½	102½
5	Belgium 6½s '49	109¾	109¼	109¾
2	Belgium 7s '45	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4	Brazil 8s '41	45½	45½	45½
28	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	36½	35¾	36⅛
25	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	36½	36	36⅝
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	36	36	36
1	Budapest 6s '62	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Buenos A 6½s '55	101½	101½	101½
24	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	78½	78½	78½
52	Bulgaria 7½s '68	31¾	31⅜	31¾
11	Bulgaria 8s '67	28½	28¼	28⅜
11	Canada 5s '52	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
18	Canada 4s '60	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1	Canada 3¼s '61	99	99	99
11	Canada 3s '67	92¾	92⅝	92¾
5	Canada 2½s '45	99	99	99
16	Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
16	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17	16¾	16⅞
5	Chile 7s '42	18½	18¼	18¼
18	Chile 6s '60	19	18¾	18¾
9	Chile 6s '61 Jan	19	19	19
13	Chile 6s '61 Feb	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
6	Chile 6s '61 Sept	19	18¾	18⅞
4	Chile 6s '62	19	19	19
6	Chile 6s '63	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
21	Col Agr Bank 6s '47	23½	23½	23½
21	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¼	24½	25¼
8	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¼	24½	25¼
38	Copenhag 5s '52	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
40	Copenhag 4½s '53	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1	Copenhag Tel 5s '54	103¼	102½	102¼
5	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	32½	32½	32½
4	Cuba 5½s '45	59½	59	59½
1	Denmark 6s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Denmark 5½s '55	102	102	102
1	Finland 6s '45	107½	107½	107½
5	Fram I Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½	107½
3	Ger7AgLoan8½s '58	30	30	30
14	GerGov 5½s '65	24½	23¾	24¼

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Christmas Card Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pitchburg 8-39 Mass.

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Local Classified

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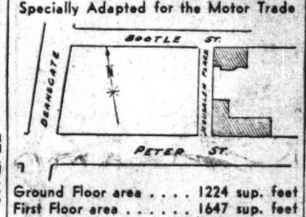

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Picturesque Craft—

Monitor Camera Club from C. H. Whitaker, Chungkin, China

Sampan Passing the Temple of Ta-fon-shi on the Yangtze River

Lines About Leaders—95

Charles Lamb
(1775-1834)

CHARLES LAMB was a remarkable critic of English letters.
He was one of the most lovable figures of literature at large.
His first years unfolded in the stronghold of London lawyers.
For Lamb Senior was clerk to Mr. Salt, a bencher at the Temple.
Little Charles enjoyed the queer, old dwelling tremendously.
It provided so many mysterious corners and hiding places!
Its huge gallery offered so many portraits of people to talk to!
"Tell me what you did!" was his constant cry to the imposing men.
And he would spend hours weaving fancy stories about them.

* * *

BUT Mr. Salt decided that the child should be well educated.
Therefore he procured his admittance to Christ's Hospital.
Charles became a "Blue Coat Boy," a student in a famous school.
He chose for his friend a lad called Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
They began to talk together, walk together, read together.
And years of quiet, constructive happiness slipped away.
Charles was 15 when a dreaded summons arrived to return home.
He had dreamt of a brilliant future, fancied himself a scholar.
But he must now earn money, for his father could work no more.
Good Mr. Salt gave him a clerkship in the East India Company.
One day the youth found himself on a high stool at a high desk.
He never imagined that he would be adding figures for 33 years.

* * *

HOWEVER wearisome this new life, Charles refused to suffer.
And, little by little, he dropped into writing for newspapers.
Besides, were there not the days when Coleridge came to town?
The friends then met at the Salutation Tavern by the Thames.
They supped; they discussed poetry till long after midnight.
Frequenters sat around to listen to their lively talks.
And the landlord would insist in regarding them as his guests.

* * *

NOW beloved Mr. Salt and Charles's parents had passed on.
He and his sister Mary had started a little home together.
And together they were busy writing Tales from Shakespeare.
Then a delightful volume made their names familiar to all.
Many friends met at the Lambs to dine in those days.
Here would be the painters, poets, journalists, playwrights.
Of such gatherings Charles would be the life and center.
Once a discussion arose concerning Jesus and Shakespeare.
The disputants seemed to ignore the gulf lying between the two.
After some time their host settled the question by declaring:
"If William Shakespeare entered this room, we should all rise.
If Jesus Christ entered this room, we should all kneel."

* * *

IN 1820, a young editor started The London Magazine.
He invited Lamb to contribute to it in any form he wished.
The clerk wrote an essay, signed it Elia, and sent it off.
Then he wrote another under the same name and posted it.
After some time there were enough essays for a complete book.
And, as years passed by, more and more volumes appeared.
One day the author could finally say: "I came home forever on
Tuesday last week. It was like passing from life to Eternity."
At 50, he had retired from clerkship; he belonged to literature.
And literature has cherished him among her favorite children.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra.
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—*In Chinese Waters*

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel B. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Junk Off the China Coast

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Uncle Arthur Pig's New Game

"I dare say, Percy," said Edward Elephant, "that Uncle Arthur will soon be here."

"It could hardly be otherwise, Edward," said Percy Pig. "It is fully half an hour since his train was due, and our father left in the car in good time to meet it. The only thing that could prevent his being here very soon would be if he had missed the train, and Uncle Arthur is much too polite to miss a train when he is going to spend a week end and is to be met at the station."

"It will be very nice to see Uncle Arthur again, Percy," said Edward. "He always has such good ideas about games."

"Of course, Edward," said Percy. "The pleasure of seeing Uncle Arthur would be enough, even if he did not have such good ideas for play."

"More than enough, Edward," said Percy.

"One is merely reminded, Percy," said Edward, "that it is his custom to help us to enjoy ourselves."

"That is all, Edward," said Percy.

It was a Saturday morning and Percy Pig sat side by side with Edward Elephant on the front steps of the Pigs' house, where they could see along the road that led to the railway station.

Mrs. Pig was upstairs in the guest chamber making sure that everything was ready for a week-end visitor. She had watered the potted plant in the window, driven out a fly, and put the guest chamber book, "Bedtime Thoughts," on the table beside the bed.

Mr. Pig had got out the car and driven to the station to meet his brother Arthur, who was considerately coming by train because he knew the Pigs had no place to put up his chauffeur.

"I wonder what the new game will be, Percy," said Edward.

"So do I, Edward," said Percy.

Presently they could see the car coming. Mr. Pig and his brother sat on the front seat, so deep in conversation that the car almost seemed to be driving itself. But Mr. Pig had his paws on the wheel, and if the car started to run off the road he brought it right back again.

In the back of the car was a large flat Something or Other that had taken a lot of wrapping paper to do up. Percy and Edward could see part of it behind Mr. Pig's and Uncle Arthur Pig's head. As the car came near, Percy and Edward jumped up and stood first on one hind leg and then on the other and waved their front paws. Uncle Arthur waved his front paws and Mr. Pig waved one paw, while he used the other to guide the car skillfully to the curb. Mrs. Pig ran out of the house and embraced Uncle Arthur, Uncle Arthur embraced Mrs. Pig, Percy and Edward danced about, Mr. Pig blew the horn.

Uncle Arthur got the Something or Other out of the car and his penknife out of his trousers pocket.

He cut the string.

He undid the wrapping paper and lifted something out.

"Here we are," cried Uncle Arthur merrily. "For Percy and Edward."

"It's a hoop, Edward," said Percy.

"It's a hoop, Percy," said Edward.

Uncle Arthur was opening his bag.

"Here's the rest of it," cried Uncle Arthur. "A stick for Percy. And a stick for Edward."

"I just knew, Edward," said Percy, "that Uncle Arthur would think up something new to do."

"Yes, indeed, Percy," replied Edward, "we both knew it."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here We Are," Cried Uncle Arthur Merrily

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Conservatism in government was once exemplified in Britain in the following manner by Edward Coke in a speech on May 8, 1628:

"AB UDEB D FDGHF HI JCB *CKLMB KN- *OKFFKIM, DIP AQHJJBI KI JCB ADRRM, KN HLQ *CKLMB, JCDJ KRP ADSM DQB JCB MDNBMJ DIP MLQBMJ ADSM."

The Six Sheep Pens

Here is another match-stick puzzle. Thirteen matches have been used to represent a farmer's six sheep pens, all of the same size. One of the rails (or matches) became broken. The farmer used the remaining 12 matches to form six more pens, all of which were of equal size. How did he do it? All 12 matches must be fairly used, and there must be no duplicated matches or loose ends.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E F R S T

How Long Is the Fish?

The head of a fish is 9 inches long. Its tail is as long as the head and half the back. The back is as long as the head and the tail together. How long is the fish?

Fun With Antonyms

Here are 10 words and their antonyms. Can you match each one correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	append	collect	
2	institute	admit	
3	expedite	deduct	✓
4	join	diminish	
5	disperse	depart	
6	fluctuate	procrastinate	
7	exclude	terminate	
8	fortify	divide	
9	extend	stabilize	
10	arrive	weaken	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Much Out of Little

Upon one occasion Nazimova, Russian actress, entertained at a tea, with a recitation in her native tongue. The audience was thrilled, spellbound! They congratulated her heartily. "Intense feeling," they exclaimed. "What did you recite?"

"The alphabet," said Nazimova.

In Lighter Vein

Tough Cakes

Two farmers who had just enough money for a good meal entered a high-class restaurant. They hadn't been eating long when one exclaimed: "Hey, Jim, these oatcakes are terrible."

"Oatcakes," cried the other. "They are cork mats for your plate."—Tit-Bits.

Up to Date

"How did you like those Chinese back-scratchers I brought you?"

"Is that what they were? My wife's been making me eat salad with them!"—Stewart-Warnerite.

Mr. Webster

"Pa, what is an optimist?"

"A man who figures that when his shoes wear out he will be back on his feet again!"

—London Evening News

"Well, you see, my brakes are none too good."

Fixing the Blame

"My dear," said the husband, "if you hadn't taken so long dressing we shouldn't have missed that train."

"If you hadn't made me run all the way to the station, darling," replied the wife, "we shouldn't have had to wait so long for the next."—Federal Employees Insurance News.

Fussy

Landlady: "You seem very hard to please, Mr. Simpkins."

Lodger: "How's that?"

"Well, more than a dozen boarders have used that towel today—and you're the first one to complain about it."

Lost

"There! I asked you not to leave the kitchen door open."

"Why, what's happened."

"The draught has shut the cookery book, and now I shan't know what I'm cooking!"—London News.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Can You?

The object of this game is to see how many words beginning with a certain letter and ending with a certain other, can be thought of in a few minutes. For example: The letters "m" and "g" would provide words such as "marking," "marrying," "making," etc.

The hostess calls out two letters—any two letters of the alphabet—and suddenly points to one person in the circle. That person must call out as many words, beginning with the first letter mentioned by the hostess and ending with the second letter, as he can think of. Allow only a few minutes (and those few minutes will seem a forever to the guest who is trying to find words!) and explain that proper names and repetitions are not accepted in this game.

Everyone will enjoy this game because it is fun and calls for quick thinking—and, many unusual words will be apt to slip off the tongue in the struggle to think quickly!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING can be great which is not right.—Samuel Johnson.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Open to the Public'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, B. C.

Near the city of Victoria is a beautiful and striking testimony to the vision, ingenuity, and thoughtfulness of an unselfish couple. Here on the site of what was once an old stone quarry have been laid out the famous Butchart's Gardens, a spot never missed by the tourist.

Years ago, after the limestone had been removed, there remained a great unsightly hole covering some 16 acres. The idea was conceived of transforming this area into a great sunken garden. Trainloads of earth were brought in, and the floor of the excavation was covered with several feet of rich dirt. Trees, shrubs, and flowers were planted, and landscaping was so effectively carried out that the visitor, unless told of the former use made of the area, would never suspect but that the little valley was of natural formation.

Here are found beautiful gardens, and flowers of every size, shape, and color bloom almost the year round. There are trickling streams, waterfalls, pools, lawns, rustic benches, winding path and in some places almost sylvan solitude.

These beautiful gardens are always open to the public, and opportunity is even afforded to acquire seeds or plants of some unusually desirable specimen or variety, although all evidence of commercialism is absent. In fact, although the writer has visited these gardens several times, he has never been conscious of any surveillance by the many gardeners, who always seem to be busily engaged in their tasks. This creates the illusion of proprietorship in the visitor, as if all this had been prepared for his especial benefit.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Handy Boxes

A boy who is clever with tools, makes what he calls "handy boxes for the kitchen" and sells them to housewives.

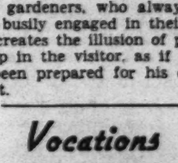
The boxes are about 12 inches high, 9 inches in width, and 5 inches in depth; and they are made of sturdy, light wood. He enamels them in colors to match kitchens, and each is decorated with a decalcomania design.

The purpose of these handy boxes (to be hung some convenient place in the kitchen) is to have a place where gadgets and tools, used daily in housekeeping, may be kept at hand and together. When housekeepers see these attractive boxes, and are told the many uses for them, they buy readily. He has sold many at $1 each.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "We have a maxim in the House of Commons, and written on the walls of our House, that old ways are the safest and surest ways."

The Six Sheep Pens: Place the 12 matches in the manner shown below, and you will have six pens of equal size.



Letter Juggling: Straits, tastes.

How Long Is the Fish? 72 inches.

Fun With Antonyms: Append-deduct; institute-terminate; expedite-procrastinate; join-divide; disperse-collect; fluctuate-stabilize; exclude-admit; fortify-weaken; extend-diminish; arrive-depart.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Or So It Seems*

By Le Pelley

WHEN I GROW UP I'D LIKE TO BE PRESIDENT! - WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE — ?
A FISHERMAN
IT SOUNDED JUST LIKE YOU SAID YOU WANTED TO BE A FISHERMAN !!
I DID
DO YOU MEAN TO STAND THERE AND TELL ME YOU'D RATHER FISH THAN BE PRESIDENT !!
WELL — ALL I KNOW ABOUT THE JOBS IS WHAT I READ — AND FISHING MUST BE MORE FUN....
— AS FAR AS I CAN SEE PRESIDENTS ALWAYS TRY TO BE FISHERMEN — BUT FISHERMEN NEVER TRY TO BE PRESIDENTS ..
??

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bosun Departs*

By The Hagers

THE NANCY JANE, SEA-FIT ONCE MORE, WE SAID OUR FAREWELLS ON THE SHORE.
SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "WE'LL MISS YOU, MATE." "AYE, THAT WE WILL!" AGREED BALDPATE.
THE BOSUN QUACKED, "WHEN WE'VE SET SAIL, I'LL WAVE GOOD-BYE FROM THE STARBOARD RAIL"
I TURNED AND TRIED TO HUM A SONG. I WANTED SO TO GO ALONG!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government by Gambling

EVER since the beginning of state lotteries in France nearly three centuries ago, the feeling has persisted that gambling and politics work hand in glove. The earliest sign of popular suspicion sprang from the fact that in the very first drawing for prizes the King was declared holder of the lucky number.

Wherever pari-mutuel betting is permitted in the United States today, this long-standing relationship between gambling and politics gives cause for concern. That public misgiving is founded on something more than vague suspicion is borne out by the nature of the race-track controversy in Rhode Island.

Doubtless people in many other places will be interested in the outcome of the fight between the Governor of Rhode Island and the Narragansett promoter. Certainly New York should be curious to see how betting and politics team up in Rhode Island because the Jockey Club has been trying for some time to introduce the system in New York. Probably it would have succeeded if it were not for the fact that race-track gambling already operates there under the bookmaking system. Once any betting system has entrenched itself under state sanction, it is hard to dislodge it. And the last time pari-mutuel sponsors tried to usurp the bookmaking system in New York State, rumors went about that the bookies were en route to Albany with a generous slush fund. At any rate, the Legislature rejected the pari-mutuel bill.

Texas citizens should likewise be interested in the race-track disturbance in Rhode Island, if only to confirm their good sense in repealing the pari-mutuel law at a special session of the Texas Legislature earlier this year. Kentuckians must consider the Rhode Island flare-up an old story. For since 1886 Kentucky's race-track gambling monopoly has, in the opinion of those who opposed its partnership with politics, elected governors, tampered with elections, maintained a powerful lobby which has included the political bosses of both dominant parties, and kept public officials and influential politicians on the pay roll.

One need not read deeper than the headlines to see that the fight between the Rhode Island racing promoter and the Governor is a bitter struggle for political control. Nor need one know all of his motives to see that the Governor is trying to break the political hold of the race track which runs its own newspaper, uses a city police force as a private army, selects candidates for public offices and boasts about the public officials it can "buy."

To the majority of Rhode Island citizens who voted for pari-mutuel betting largely for the sake of the revenues it would add to the State Treasury, the $1,125,000 which annually accrues to the State from a tax on betting must look like the short end of a very bad bargain. Actually it is nothing less than a bribe in return for which Rhode Island racing interests have been given free rein to exploit the gambling habits of the people. And now this legalized monopoly has become so powerful financially and politically that it can defy the authority which voted it into existence.

That is what Dr. Charles J. Turck, former president of Centre College and one-time dean of the University of Kentucky Law School, foresaw when he declared:

> You cannot create a monopoly or special privilege to do a wrongful thing, a thing inherently evil, without having that privilege or that monopoly control the state that creates it. This is the lesson of the lottery in Louisiana, the state liquor dispensary in South Carolina, and of race-track gambling in Kentucky.

Fortunately, that control can be broken. The people of Texas set an example for some twenty other states where pari-mutuel betting operates by repealing the gambling law less than two years after its enactment.

Will Rhode Island be next?

Masaryk

A PATRIOT'S fervor and a scholar's moderation blended in rare balance to make the gift of leadership bestowed on Czechoslovakia's first President, Thomas G. Masaryk. In the middle of the middle of Europe—once a veritable desert for democracy—a parliamentary government functions sturdily today because he and a few followers had the vision and the stamina characteristic of men who were meant to be free.

Fortunately, the enthusiasm of leadership was disciplined by a deep understanding of the environment in which the young nation had to be reared. Masaryk was a Slav, proud of his race, hopeful for its future. But it was typical of his intellectual honesty that he indulged in no wishful thinking about Pan-Slavism. Not long after the World War he wrote:

> The fact that the Slavonic nations have now been liberated and politically reorganized, does not strengthen political Pan-Slavism. For as a very consequence of its liberation each has been set a separate task of reconstruction, in which its kinsmen can render only a very limited assistance.

The war that brought Masaryk opportunity to apply his personal philosophy to the affairs of his people in a way that must have been highly gratifying to him, brought him also a sense of great personal loss. His son was killed in that war. Madame Masaryk passed on a few years later, having undergone extreme hardships in the conflict. In his wife, an American woman whom he married in university days at Leipzig, Masaryk had a devoted champion for his liberal point of view.

Masaryk's name has special meaning wherever free government is cherished. Possibly he was cheered in recent weeks by the new vitality that democratic countries are showing in a time of crisis reminiscent of 1914. For Americans his name has an especially friendly ring, and not only because of his American wife. He visited the United States in the extensive travels which he undertook while seeking support for his ideal of a Czechoslovakian state; and it is even said that President Wilson's insistence on the "self-determination of peoples" was inspired by Masaryk.

The "little father of Czechoslovakia" had a broader outlook than is usually implied in that much abused word, patriotism. His patriotism included much more than the intense nationalism out of which states are born. He described his ideal as "sympathy with all men, in spite of differences of language, nationality and class, and at the same time a conscious effort for the unification of all mankind." That Masaryk was a patriot above patriots his countrymen's enduring love for him testifies. That he was also a friend of all mankind the world knows well.

JUDGING by summer travel figures, those who rode in trailers, paradoxically, didn't get left behind.

Calendars Are Deceivers

MERCHANTS who fancy they are pleasing their customers by hiring only beautiful young girls or fair young Apollos as sales persons appear to be making a mistake. Charles F. Stech, New York market and sales analyst, says they are losing money. Surveys in large city stores, reports Mr. Stech, show that as their years increase salespeople gain in efficiency, and that those in their fifties have the best records.

Even sales people from sixty to seventy-five sell very little less than those in their early twenties, the Stech surveys show.

If these surveys will serve to correct the cruel rule of some proprietors against employing individuals over forty years of age, they will accomplish double good. In every walk of daily experience it is to be expected that wisdom, judgment, and capability increase with riper years and larger lessons.

An Example of Labor Peace

ONCE again co-operation and understanding have yielded worth-while harvest in the field of industrial relations. This fact was abundantly revealed at Lawrence, Massachusetts, as the Committee for Industrial Organization closed its campaign to unionize the textile workers of America. The leaders reported that the American Woolen Company had agreed to a consent election and to abide by the outcome of the vote.

Gratification over this act of co-operation between the C. I. O. and the officials of the company dominated the open-air meeting in Lawrence. There have been other crowds in this industrial city—crowds, sullen and belligerent. But in this instance the concept of conciliation was in the thinking of all the people and created a temper of moderation.

The willingness of American Woolen to accede freely to the workers' rights under the Wagner Labor Law to choose their own representatives also influenced the attitude of the speakers and undoubtedly shaped their message. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York reminded the workers that with power comes responsibility. The necessity for understanding in helping the employer adjust his policies to unionization was stressed. Honest and efficient labor leadership was urged and proudly the workers' spokesmen heralded the fact that no arrest or act of violence had marred the organization drive.

On this day labor extolled and pledged itself to practice all the virtues that some employers have said labor would never express. In this instance labor had not been balked in the exercise of the legal rights granted it.

On the other hand, labor, in this instance, sought an election, refrained from coercion in signing up members, and generally avoided the practices that injured its case in the Little Steel strike. Labor is most certain of its rights when it uses but does not abuse them.

Lincoln in 1860

Book News of the Day

ONE must be both courageous and industrious, at this period, to undertake the task of discovering and adding new material to the scores of volumes of Lincoln biography. But there comes such an adventurer, William E. Barringer, who gives us LINCOLN'S RISE TO POWER (Boston: Little Brown. $4).

The author conceives himself one with a mission. To him the mission looms as important. As to this there may be more than one opinion. Without apology, and by resort to the record of events during and following the year 1860, Mr. Barringer seeks to prove what has long been realized by many not overly sentimental students, that Abraham Lincoln was a politician.

* * *

The accumulated proofs presented surely are not offered with any intent to lessen the esteem and unquenchable regard in which Lincoln is and always will be held. A politician, per se, is not a public enemy or a despoiler. Neither is he always an office-seeker. There may be politicians who are not statesmen, but there are no statesmen who are not politicians.

So it may be said here that to those who have not yielded to the persuasive belief that other than mundane influences combined or conspired to elevate Lincoln from inconspicuous mediocrity to leadership, the book supplies little more than documented authentication of histories and biographies previously written.

However, the reader will lay down the book with a feeling of gratitude that no ideals have been destroyed and no shrine desecrated. Lincoln stands forth as one apart, and yet as one of the people. Vaguely perhaps, but still quite clearly, the sense is gained, when the fact is made apparent, that the same processes which operated to advance Lincoln to a position of power and leadership in a time of national need are now available and effective if used.

* * *

And after all, it may be agreed that the actuating impulse which determines the course and the destiny of peoples and nations is traceable to a source higher than the furrow, higher than the squalid law office in an Illinois town, and higher still than the dome of some state or national capitol building.

So let it be said, without denial, that Lincoln was a politician. But he was more, more even than a statesman. It may not be given to the writers of books of biography to trace the source of Lincoln's power. And yet again this may not be entirely hidden. Lincoln in his hours of consecrated meditation and communion is the Lincoln we all know best and love most.

F. L. P.

Is It Safe?

Auld Eneugh to Learn

On a Scottish Island

"A LETTER frae your lassie." The postman turned to go through the gate again, but lingered admiring the gooseberry bushes when he saw Mrs. MacFee sit down on the garden bench. "Ye'll hae a fine crop o' grossets, I'm thinking," he remarked. Nodding absently, she replied: "Bide a wee, Randy. I'll see if there's news of Hinny."

Hinny MacFee, as they still called her, was a person of great interest to the natives of the Scottish island. Thirty years ago, as an orphaned child of eight, she had been adopted by Mrs. MacFee. The latter had then been a widow for some time, with no other income than that gained by renting her rose-clustered cottage each summer and living meanwhile in a small stone "biggin" in the rear. Hinny early made efforts to help, and at sixteen went to the mainland to work. Later she married John Mearns and sailed with him to Australia. John had prospered—modestly at first, then rapidly. Now he was a millionaire.

The letter was opened and something fluttered to the ground. Randy picked it up, exclaiming in flabbergasted tones, "Losh, woman, d'ye see that?" It was a money order for fifty pounds!

Mrs. MacFee scanned the written sheet and gasped: "The lassie's daft. She says I can spend this right awa' if I like—that mair'll follow. Hoo could a body spend sic a sum right awa'?"

"Nae doot it could be dune," stated Randy, "but if it was me had the doing o't, I'd raither put some time on't."

Annie and her cousin Sheila came down the lane. Randy went on his way and the girls stayed to discuss the good fortune.

"Mrs. MacFee," said Annie firmly, "you've done so much giving with the other money orders Hinny has sent—oh, ye needna be trying to deny it—why not get something for yourself this time?"

"Lass," with a bewildered look, "I wouldna ken what to get."

"I know what you'd like," said Sheila softly. "Something musical. Perhaps a phonograph."

Mrs. MacFee gave her a startled look. "Lass, hae ye the sight—to be kenning that? I thocht it was my ain secret. A' my days, deep doon in me, I've had the longing for music. But it wasna just to be hearing it. It—it was to be making it."

Sheila, who, as Annie said, knew by instinct when people had "music in them," spoke earnestly. "Then buy a good second-hand piano. I could teach you to play."

"Ye dinna say, lass?" Then, in some confusion, "Hoots, I maun seem daft to you young lasses."

"I'll write and inquire about prices," offered Sheila, but the other said in alarm, "Oh, lass, I'll hae to think long on sic a step."

She didn't, however. The following week the town crier went around advertising an auction sale in a house in the bay, and a piano was among the effects listed. "I'm bidding for yon one," she confided eagerly to Sheila. "But, lass," with a naïve smile, "dinna be telling on me until after I get it."

Sheila kept quiet, of course, but the purchase wasn't unobserved, after all. Peter Innis, the pier-master, suddenly halted proceedings by saying: "Mrs. MacFee, is that you ower in the corner there? What'll ye be doing wi' a piano?"

"Learning to play on't," she replied, excitedly, and Peter, blunt in his amazement, blurted out, "But, woman, what auld are ye?"

"Auld eneugh to learn," she returned tartly. "Get on wi' the bidding, Andra." But Andra shook his head, saying:

"And sell ye a thing ye canna use? I willna be party to sich. It wouldna gang through the door o' your bit hoosie."

At this point Jimmy Barr, the joiner, called out: "Hae the door made bigger. It wouldna rin ye sae high." And more than one person's grateful glance was sent toward him for the thought.

"Would it no', laddie?" A moment's hesitation, then boldly,

"I'm bidding again, Andra!"

Mrs. MacFee's buying of the piano caused a buzz of talk and the town's interest in her surprising venture lasted for many a day. She started having lessons immediately and practiced five-finger exercises with such zest and joy that she was soon tinkling out sweet little tunes. Her satisfaction was complete, except for one thing—if only Hinny could hear her. And later on Hinny did, but that is a tale for another telling.

MABEL GREY GERRING

North . . South . . East . . West

Contagious Fear of War

By Frank L. Perrin

SCHOLARS, criminologists, experts in the study of sociological problems, workers among prisoners, all have sought and are seeking the answer to a question everywhere asked: What are the causes contributing to the increase in crime? More than ever before in recent times, it would seem, there is a desperate wantonness displayed by criminals of all ages and all sections. Among the law abiding wonder is expressed that those who venture upon crime seem so indifferent as to the consequences and so careless as to their fate when apprehended. What strange or morbid prompting impels youth, particularly, to enlist in these hazardous undertaking?

I am convinced that the time has come when those who can still gain a clear vision and perspective must think this thing through. Conditions which confront us are not normal. More than intemperate indulgence, more than the license assumed by youth in ordinary social relations, is influencing and persuading the careless, the discouraged, the frightened youth of today to pawn his future and destroy his prospects of success and happiness by some single act of desperate outlawry. Can the impulse be discovered and localized?

It is a fact well established that in at least some of the European countries many of the young men who are approaching or who have attained college age hesitate to continue their studies because of the mesmeric fear that their paths lead them inevitably into war. Why, they ask, should they spend years in preparing themselves for lives of usefulness if they are to be forced to sacrifice themselves in some offensive or defensive war? Those far removed from the zone of danger may regard this as a supine yielding to fear. Those not liable to be drafted into service may regard such fear as cowardly.

* * *

But the history of the World War has been too recently written to have been forgotten even by those too young to take part in that conflict. And war's rumblings and sickening reverberations in Ethiopia, in Spain and in the Far East have kept ever in thought the fear of a new and even more terrible struggle. It is not strange or to be wondered at that this wave of fear has spread across oceans and over plains and mountains until it influences the youth of America. When war comes, or if it comes, no choice is left to those able to bear arms. Service for one's country, in the righteous effort to make the world safe for democracy, is compulsory.

What, for want of a better definition, might be called the psychology of fatalism, seems to have spread almost to the borders of our modern civilization. A somewhat more than superficial analysis of this persistent influence might convince the student-observer that those persuaded by it quite easily convince themselves that immunity offered by enforced imprisonment is preferable to the hardships and perils of service in the trenches or at the front. We may say that such a choice is prompted by cowardice and disloyalty. More charitably, it is prompted by contagious fear, a fear born of nightmare memories, of hideous sights, of the wanton destruction of mortal combat in the name of liberty.

* * *

War has taught a lesson which the youth of this generation refuse to forget. It is that in war human life and human safety are merely the cheap pawns easiest replaced and most carelessly squandered. It may be an unwise conclusion to convince one's self that he himself has a right to decide as between a career of individual crime and lawlessness and a career of directed or compulsory crime and legalized lawlessness.

With finger pointing to the open page we ask the young to read again that chapter in the law which forbids crime. We ask them to read again the section prescribing the penalty of disobedience. For some reason, we feel that the lesson and precept do not ring true or convincingly. "What crime," youth asks, "is greater than the crimes licensed by war?" The query remains unanswered.

Today's great need, in all the Americas, in the United States, in Canada, in Mexico and all the nations and islands of the Western Hemisphere, is an assurance that the youth of these countries shall never again be impressed into a war incited or engendered beyond the borders of their own lands, and that the resources and wealth rightfully theirs shall never again be squandered in supplying munitions of warfare. The fear of war must be dissipated. Some higher reward for attainment and for purposeful endeavor must be offered than the purposeless impressment into somebody's war.

The Wide Horizon

Alaska's Unperilled Fisheries

By Caroline D. Todd

JUNEAU, ALASKA

ALASKAN opposition to Japanese salmon fishing activities in Bristol Bay, just north of the Aleutian Islands, is in no way due to western racial prejudice. The question is far too momentous for that element to enter. First of all it is a matter of social economics; second, it involves a question of conservation; and third, it is a protest against an infringement upon individual and national rights.

The red salmon fisheries yearly employ approximately 25,000 people, including natives. For many of these folks, it is their only source of livelihood. Furthermore, Alaska fisheries, consisting mostly of salmon, pay the biggest portion of the territorial taxes. Consequently depletion of the salmon would endanger Alaska's economic security. Unregulated destruction of the salmon means that a valuable food supply is being taken not only from Alaska, but the world as well, inclusive of Japan. For many years now salmon such as the Japanese are taking in the spawning season, have been returning to Alaskan territory to propagate. These salmon have been watched and protected by the American Government in order that these runs might be perpetuated for the future.

* * *

As for exploitation done by commercial interests, Alaskans are only too well aware of its evils and dangers. They have, figuratively speaking, been burnt with this ember before. When Alaska became United States territory in 1867, the valuable little sea otter, indigenous only to Alaska, had become virtually extinct through the aggressive commercial pursuits of a Russian company, whose only thought was its own immediate revenue. And after seventy years under American control, which has most of the time zealously protected the sea otter, it will still be another generation and possibly another century before these fur bearing animals will again be an asset to the country. The fine seal herds on Pribiloff Islands were also threatened with the same fate through the exploitation of an American company, which had obtained a monopoly over these islands even before the ink was dry on the final transfer papers. Other fur bearing animals and game life suffered as well, which compelled the United States to instigate laws for their conservation.

As time went on, salmon canneries and saltries, owned by private interests, sprang up here and there over the vast territory of Alaska. The industry grew until it far exceeded in value the gold which had attracted so many persons between 1880 and 1905.

But by 1917, war time demands for canned salmon and a consequent high-priced market curtailed the salmon runs appreciably. By 1933 America awakened to the fact that its salmon fisheries would soon be hopelessly depleted unless a sensible conservation program was soon put into effect. Then the Department of Commerce, under Secretary Hoover, began a campaign of salmon conservation. The Bureau of Fisheries issued regulations providing for greater trap escapement. Some areas were entirely closed for a time, while open seasons were more or less restricted. Regulations were also made concerning the fishing gear to be used. And besides a war was waged on those predatory fish and animals which were destructive to salmon.

* * *

Gradually the runs came back to normal. And 1936 saw the largest salmon pack ever canned in Alaska! Thus, after more than a decade, a national resource had been saved! And, no doubt, with continued, careful conservation, it will remain a permanent asset for all time.

Recently, however, Japan's unrestricted encroachments in these waters have threatened the supply. Using seine nets three or four times the depth American fishermen are allowed to use, and fishing vessels which are veritable factories, Japanese commercial invaders go deeply into the sea, beyond the territorial three-mile boundary, bring forth these choicest of the Pacific salmon, in quantities not permitted to Americans by their government, to the decks of their floating canneries, where the catch is prepared and canned for market.

A few years of this sort of practice, and Japanese commercial interests will have depleted these fine Alaska salmon runs just as they have been instrumental in doing along the shores of Siberia, and also just as they have ruined their own excellent crab fisheries. Alaskans are well aware of these facts. That is why they are asking the Federal Government to take whatever action may be necessary to stop these unregulated inroads which threaten Alaska's principal industry.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Play Streets in Every Neighborhood?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Might there be any hope of promoting the idea among big real estate firms, and the public, of a "play street" down the middle of every new real estate development?

As it is, thousands of children compete with automobiles for the use of our residential streets and even the crowded avenues of the East Side in New York. If every block had a magnified alley splitting their back yards, smoothly asphalted and donated purely to children, would not property owners bless the "estaters" and automobilists send up a prayer of relief?

JOHN H. CRAIG

Youngstown, Ohio.